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The Lass that was Sweet.

There's a witching young lass in our street;
Like confections she sells, she is sweet.
I asked for a kiss,
Whereupon laughed the miss,
"Of course, Sillabub, you must eat."

I called on that girl in our block,
Nor left till she looked at the clock;
"It is ticking," she said,
"And it's ticking I dread—"
"Good evening" I said with a shock.

The next call I said, to attack,
"Like cents that are old, I've come back."
"And," she said, "you should say,
Like some new cents you stay—"
"Good evening" again. I was slack.

Once more that fair damsel I tried,
But her pa, he was waiting inside.
It was leap year, I knew,
For the weight of his shoe
Made me leap, while she laughed till she cried
—*H. C. Dodge.*

Begging.

Battling with hunger
How many we meet,
Footsore and frozen,
Wand'ring the street;
Weary and dreary,
Pleading for bread,
Houseless and starving—
No rest for the head;
Cold—cold—nothing to eat,
Ragged and shivering,
Wand'ring the street.

Battling with hunger,
Wearisome—sad,
From morn until eve
Scarce "a bite" to be had;
The outlook all gloom.
Trudging through snow,
In misery creeping,
Onward they go,
Cold—cold—nothing to eat;
Wretched and hungry,
Wand'ring the street.

Battling with hunger,
Battling for bread,
Battling for bare life,
Wishing life sped;
Hearts sadly aching,
Hard in their pain,
Groveling in gutter,
Begging again.
Cold—cold—wretched and sad;
All alone in the world,
Scarce "a bite" to be had.

Battling with hunger,
Hard is their fate,
Pleading and tramping
Early and late;
Oh, list the prayer
Of the wandering poor,
And don't thrust the beggar
Away from your door.
Cold—cold—out in the rain,
To eke out a living
Begging again.

OUR HAUNTED HOUSE.

"Do buy the house, Charlie; I am not at all afraid of ghosts!"

My husband leans against the worm-eaten fence and looks thoughtfully at the dull, old-fashioned house, with its shutters flapping from broken hinges, its porches overgrown with vines, its garden full of rank weeds, and the river singing beyond its garden gate.

"It is very cheap, Amy," he says, at length. "They only charge me for the land, and nominally nothing for the house. But can you endure living in such a deserted place, and I in the city all day? Why, all sorts of noises can be heard here day and night, and I have heard good, intelligent people, with consciences, say they had seen the spirit of a woman, with a little child in her arms, walking all about these grounds at evening. Nobody else would dare buy it. Why, it has had no tenants for a year. I fear it will frighten away your friends, and that you yourself will have to succumb to the spirit-influence of the place."

He stops, seeing the expression on my face. I can bear anything better than the allusion to spirit-influence, or to the belief of the progressionists. Charlie is a good business man; but he has read a great many scientific works written by men who thought they were very wise on the subject of spiritualism; and he has investigated, rather, invested a great deal in the matter.

I am not a nervous woman, and I have expected this question to appear so long, that I do not scream or faint away when she comes toward me, and the pathetic, drooping air with which she holds out the visionary baby, and then bursts into such a human agony of tears, would make one feel tender and akin to even a hobgoblin.

"Oh, Amy," she gasped, "you are a good woman, and will you try and save my child's life? If it had not been dying I should have staid hidden always, but I knew you would help me if you could. I was sorry to take your figs and things, and would not if I could have kept from starving; but for mother's sake I have hidden in your cellar three months, for I knew she and Geoffry Clare would find me if they could."

"It is his child, then?" I asked, not with any idle curiosity, but much as one would frame a question to fill a pause.

"Yes," she said, simply.

"Well, I have not a word ot blame for you. I nearly went crazy myself in love with him once, and had not God been very kind to me, I might have been as badly off as you. We will save the baby if we can."

I have pulled her into a chair while I am talking, and am holding the baby's chilled feet to the fire, feeling its feeble pulse, and noticing how faint and gasping is its breath, and the clammy sweat on its temples, while Grace is talking with the zest of a man just out of prison, and longing to hear the sound of his voice again.

"When people missed me first, I had gone to the New York hospital, where I ran away with the baby as soon as I could walk, for fear I should be traced there; and knowing this house was said to be haunted, and people were afraid to come here, I made a bed in some packing-boxes behind the lumber, and so long as my money lasted, I used to go out at nights in my waterproof and buy things; but after you came I dared not leave, and the baby has been growing sick in the damp weather."

I pour her out a cup of strong tea, that is steeping on the range, but she sits holding it in her hand, untasted, staring at me with her mild, faded eyes.

"Oh, Amy, I am afraid to ask you, but how is my mother?—have you seen her?"

"Yes, I saw her last week at prayer-meeting"—"and she looks like one who has been struck with death." I was going to say, but stopped, seeing Grace was quivering all over with fear and expectancy. I dared not tell her that her mother was now sick in bed, and that out of her life all hope had gone, with the loss of her only child, or how my heart had ached for the poor widow, out of whose faded face even expectancy had vanished.

"Come," said I, "the baby is warm now, let us go and lay it in the bed; and Charlie and I are all alone, and you may rest assured no one shall know of your being here."

I carry it to my own pink room as being the most retired, and it is with joy I hear Charlie's step on the stairs. He takes in the situation at a glance, and being a practical druggist, and a better nurse and doctor than our little town affords, begins instantly to mix some medicine for the little sufferer.

He is tenderer than any woman toward anything little or weak, or needing care; so for two days he does not go to his office, but watches with Grace and me beside the dying child; but what can mustard-baths and drugs, and careful nursing avail where a damp basement has undermined the constitution of so frail a little blossom? On the third day the little life goes out to complete its being in another world. Poor Grace will not believe that the little child she has cherished through such awful days and nights of want and distress is really dead. She holds it in her arms all night, and in the morning we dress it in the dainty lace and linen robe of a happier baby yet to come, who, too, alas! may never need the pretty finery. And Charlie digs a little grave under the pear tree, close to the sunny wall, where the catchfly and sweet alyssum grow so rank, and lays the little creature tenderly under the September leaves and grasses.

Poor thing, it would have been so pretty, had it had proper nourishment, and air to breathe, with its delicate features and pretty rings of soft hair.

Grace follows us silently back to the door, and pausing on the step, lays her hand upon my arm, looks into my face beseechingly, saying:

"I must go to mother now, if you will do me one last favor, Amy, and go with me."

Charlie hurries off for a down-town car to his office, and Grace and I walk down the quiet street toward her mother's little cottage. None of the people who meet us recognize in the slender figure, clad in my new drab walking suit with my gypsy turban and long veil, the Grace Woolson of a year ago. I tremble on nearing the house, for I see the windows are open wide, and two or three are watching by a bed where Grace's mother lies breathing faintly and moaning at intervals. I see Grace fly up the garden-walk and stop, with clasped hands and bent head on the threshold, and I hear her mother's faint voice saying to the woman who is fanning her:

"Do not trouble yourself about me; I shall never be well again, and nothing can cure me now but a sight of my daughter's face."

I see Grace grope forward. I hear her calling, "Mother, mother!" I see those two poor women in each other's arms, and I turn away blinded with tears.

And Grace's mother did not die, but seems entirely happy with her lost darling all to herself again once more, the color coming slowly back into her whitened cheeks, and life getting back into its old grooves. Her return was a nine days' wonder to our gossiping town; but the little grave under the pear-trees tells no tales, and though she will never be exactly the same pretty, blooming Grace Woolson again, yet this aftermath of her life is something to be thankful for, in its great content and peacefulness.—*Emma N. Bayley.*

A Famous Journalistic Feat Retold.

Happening into a Washington periodical store the other day, I encountered Joseph Shillington, one of the oldest men in the business. He was originally sent to Washington to superintend the delivery of the Baltimore *Sun* to its subscribers. He said to me: "Do you know I gave the *Sun* what its proprietor, Abell, always said was the biggest piece of news he ever got?"

"What was that, Mr. Shillington?"

"It was the explosion of the big gun on the Princeton about 1844. Commodore Stockton came around here with his big ship to give Congress and the administration an excursion. The ship went down the river to somewhere near Fort Washington, and there, while most of the people were down in the cabin partaking of a collation, Stockton had his big gun, called the Peacemaker, fired off. It burst and one of the pieces killed Secretary Upshur, while Secretary Gilmer was crushed to a human wad. Two gentlemen, named Gardiner and Maxey, were killed at once. Gardiner's daughter afterward married President Tyler. Commodore Kennon was killed. Commodore Stockton was temporarily blinded, and Senator Tom Benton and his servant were both knocked down and the servant killed. Some people said that Benton was a little crazy always afterward.

"This accident happened," continued Mr. Shillington, "pretty late in the afternoon, and the news didn't get to Washington until something like nine o'clock at night. I was not a writer of anything, but I saw there was an opportunity to give the *Sun* a big lift. The first thing I did was to go to Stettineus, manager of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bureau, and secure a locomotive. It cost me $75. Mr. Abell was not always liberal and I felt that I was taking a risk. At that time there was only two trains a day from Baltimore to Washington, one in the morning and the other in the evening; therefore I had a clear track. I kept the locomotive with steam up in the old depot on Pennsylvania avenue and then I could overhaul Congressman Zaddock Pratt, of New York. He was an old tanner in the Catskill mountains, and had tanned more than 1,000,000 sides of leather. Pratt saw the explosion and gave me the particulars. When I got down to the depot I found the postmaster-general, Charles Wickliffe, standing there. 'What is this locomotive for?' he asked. He was told it had been privately chartered on newspaper business. He was getting up letters and dispatches to go North. Said I: 'Mr. Postmaster-General, you can't send anything by this locomotive! This is a newspaper locomotive!' Wickliffe was quite indignant that there should be any such thing as a newspaper locomotive; it had not been heard of up to that time. Said he to the engineer: 'The government will pay for this!' 'Never you mind,' I said to the engineer and fireman, and I got aboard and we went as fast as the state of the road and kind of locomotive would allow to Baltimore, nearly forty miles distant, which we reached in one hour and a half. I got there about eleven o'clock; the compositors had already been dismissed and the edition was on the press. I had taken the precaution to fee the engineer and fireman and make them go right back to Washington and talk to nobody in Baltimore. I said to the pressman, 'Stop this machine by force,' and I had to make them understand anything. Then I went down to Mr. Abell's house; he lived on Water street. He put his head out of the window with a night-cap on and asked who was there. Finally, he came down stairs and went with me to the press room. We had sent out for compositors previously.

"As soon as the composing room was lighted up the *Clipper* and another newspaper there wanted to know all about it. We kept everything a secret, and got out the *Sun* with nearly two columns of news. The other papers called it another moon-hoax. It was not until about nine o'clock next morning that a train came in from Washington confirming the story, and then the *Sun* had made it general all over Baltimore; the *Sun* had then been established a few years, but had not made much mark, and for months afterward it boasted of its enormous expenditure in getting that piece of news. But from that it learned the value of enterprise to such a degree that when the Mexican war broke out, two years afterward, the *Sun* used both correspondents and couriers."—*"Gath's" Washington Letter to New York Graphic.*

Water for Fuel.

Can water be utilized as fuel? Years ago such a question would have raised the question of a man's sanity, but in this age of wizard invention, of the strangest discoveries among nature's elements and the most unexpected practical application of its laws, why not contrive some way of evolving heat out of water and so make it the fuel of the universe? This subject is not altogether a new one, but certain events within the last few months have given it a new importance. Only recently orders from St. Petersburg have reached New York for works used in manufacturing "water-gas." Stockholm had already imported from this country similar apparatus, for the purpose of facilitating the manufacture of iron and steel. So well does the new invention work there that the leading metallurgists of Sweden united in giving it the most emphatic testimonial of their approval. Some Austrian manufacturers have also ordered fuel-gas works from this country. The gas engine, as recently improved, is available up to thirty-horse power. In England, thousands of these engines are now employed, and it is confidently expected by many that this invention will in time do away with the use of steam-boilers, with their smoke and danger, altogether.

CAPITAL CLAIMANTS.

Some of the Odd Characters Found in Washington.

Frequent visitors at the capitol cannot have failed to notice the daily occupant of the front seat of the left hand Senate gallery. He is known as the "prayer fiend." In rain or shine he is punctually on hand. At ten minutes before twelve o'clock he shambles in, takes his seat and quietly awaits until the chaplain begins his prayer. Then he rises, throws his body back to an angle which may some day lose him his balance, poises his head even to a more extreme backward angle than his body, and rocks on toe and heel until the amen is uttered, to which he responds. Then he resumes his seat and generally remains until the session closes, particularly if there is a debate. In appearance this character is striking. He is tall and thin; more than six feet high. His frame is angular; face spare and shrunken. He has little tufts of gray side whiskers, otherwise his face is always cleanly shaven. He dresses in plain black, wears a cloak and carries a cane. His eyes protrude well out of their sockets and have a restless look. If he happens to come in late, no matter who may be in his seat, or how much difficulty he may encounter to reach it, he will crowd his way to the place and oust any one who may be in it. He is well known to all Congressmen as the one who keeps most zealous vigil over their proceedings. The name of this odd character is Powell Cuthbert, a Virginian by birth. Of late years he seems to have gone a "little off" on religion. He has an income which cannot be alienated from him in his lifetime barely sufficient to keep him, and finds peace in his latter days in the Congressional gallery.

Another conspicuous character is an old lady named Almira Thompson. She has a claim. In fact she has presented a claim to every Congress since the forty-third, and is daily in attendance both in the gallery and the committee room to see how it is "coming on." This claim is for services alleged to have been rendered as a hospital nurse. Almira has a temper of her own, and woe be it to the Congressional solon who refuses to treat her with consideration. When the House is in session she goes to the gallery, and frequently manages to get a seat next to the "prayer fiend." The latter shuns her because, as she alleges, she is crazy. It is amusing to see the old man try to "cut" Almira dead. She will sometimes sit by him and talk at him fifteen or twenty minutes without being able to elicit a response. Then Almira will get mad and take hold of him with both hands, turn him round so as to face her, whereat the old man, powerless to resent her muscular force, will deign to make a reply, resume his position which he has been disturbed and feign sleep to dodge her attentions. Almira knows every member of Congress; can give a good outline of their fine points and sometimes proves really an advantage in the gallery. If she happens to be near any one who is willing to listen to her she will point out the leading members, either praising them or abuse them as she sees fit, and recount many interesting episodes of Congressional debates. She has an especial liking for Ferris Finch, the file clerk of the House, because, forsooth, he consigns her claim to the catacomb of the files with each recurring Congress The appearance of this character is striking. She is a tall, well-preserved old lady, of about sixty, straight as an arrow and as proud as Lucifer. Her eye is coal black, dashing and expressive. Her hair is gray, worn in a profusion of curls, which hang over her forehead. She bears evidence that in her youthful days she must have laid claims to superior beauty, for she even yet possesses more than ordinary good looks. She wears a faded gray dress and an old shawl. On her head she wears a modest and matronly white cap. Nobody seems to know where she lives or how she is supported, but from her appeals for aid her livelihood is supposed to be precarious.

Another character who, up to a few months ago, was a daily visitor to the capitol is Col. Maurice Dwyer. He, too, has a grievance. He seems to be haunted with the phantom of Col. Tom Scott, the railroad king. He declares that Col. Tom Scott years ago robbed him in a railroad transaction, stole his money, and reduced him to penury. He carries with him, usually, a tin case about two feet long and six inches in diameter, in which is a drawing of some kind. Originally it might have been a tracing of a plat of ground and the cross sections, but whatever it was in its primitive state it is unintelligible now, by reason of all manner of additions which have been added to the tracings by the mischievous. One day last summer, when this case was engaged in an exciting political debate, Pinchover came to the capitol with a woolen shirt, saturated in blood, and which he declared was the shirt worn by him when he was assaulted by Tom Scott on the plains of Colorado. Pinchover also has a claim. All that he has ever yet succeeded in explaining is that it is for $1,000,000, and is connected with a mine of some kind, which Scott robbed him of. Since the present session begun he has not put in an appearance, and it is believed that he is over to the Eastern branch. At times he is dangerous. Journal Clerk Smith on one occasion filled the tin case he carries with mucilage. When Pinchover discovered it he became ungovernable and would have done Smith bodily injury had he not fled incontinently out of sight.

Another persistent claimant who comes to Congress every year is John C. McConnel. His claim is for $17,260, and has made its appearance in every Congress for years. It has for a basis the alleged fact that the claimant rendered service to the United States in recruiting 300 men in Maryland for a Massachusetts regiment. Last summer General Bragg, chairman of the war claims committee, in reporting adversely upon it said: "This claim has been rejected at the war department and the treasury department when all the parties who knew of the transaction were living and the vouchers now alleged to have been lost were in existence. It has since been rejected by the committee on war claims, and now presents itself to this committee having only one merit in its favor—unblushing persistence. It is time this raid on the treasury should cease. The committee report adversely."—*Washington Star.*

Frozen Seed.

Researches made by Messrs. De Candolle and Pictet, of Geneva, on the degree of cold to which seeds of plants can be subjected without impairing their vitality, present very remarkable results. It is not the first time that such experiments have been tried, but the means now available for maintaining a low temperature for a long time impart to present investigations a degree of certainty never before possible. Seeds of cabbage, mustard, cress and wheat were separately inclosed in glass tubes, hermetically sealed, and were then exposed during six hours to a course of refrigeration, in which the temperature was reduced to fifty degrees below zero of centigrade. No precautions were taken to restore them gradually to the ordinary temperature. They were sown, and all except seven grains of wheat, which had been damaged, germinated in the same time as seeds which had not been refrigerated. Another experiment was made with thirteen different kinds of seeds. It lasted two hours, and during half that period the temperature was brought down to eighty degrees below zero. They all germinated except three sorts, which were proved to be bad, by the fact that non-chilled seeds of the same kind did not grow.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

There are 100,000 church members in the British army.

Richmond has fifty-five churches to a population of 30,333.

The Baptist missionaries in Japan have ordained their first preacher.

In the last twenty years the Methodist missions have received upward of $10,000,000.

The sixth of next May is the date proposed for the great council of the world's 20,000,000 Methodists.

The Methodist freedmen's aid society has disbursed in twelve years $790,218. Its receipts last year were $74,693.

The English Congregationalists have 170 churches and 156 ministers in active work in the Australian colonies and New Zealand.

The Lutherans are displaying great activity in church building. A denominational paper mentions the dedication of twelve German churches.

The Rev. Mr. Marshall, a Baptist missionary in Orissa, India, writes that 400 Hindus in that place have renounced caste and become Christians. Many of them are men of wealth.

Four Chinese were admitted to the Second Presbyterian church, of Indianapolis, by Dr. William A. Bartlett at the last communion, the first Celestials to join a church in Indiana.

The death is announced of the Rev. Thomas S. Berry, president of Simpson centenary college, a Methodist institution in Iowa. Mr. Berry was delegate-elect to the general conference.

The daughter of Chancellor Haven, of Syracuse university, formerly president of the Michigan university, is on the Pacific ocean, journeying from San Francisco to Japan to become a missionary.

Principal Bancroft, of Phillips academy, Andover, says the truths of the Bible engage the special attention of the Chinese youths who are industrious students of that institution, often winning their hearts.

There are now in the United States 5,889 priests, twenty-four Catholic seminaries, 663 colleges and academies, 2,246 parochial schools, containing 405,234 pupils. The estimated Catholic population is 6,143,222.

The freedmen's aid society (Methodist), in its several schools and colleges, taught last year 2,510 pupils, of whom 453 were in the biblical, twenty in the law, sixty in the medical, and 1,020 in the normal classes.

The Rev. Alexander Keith, D. D., a Scottish divine of advanced age and much celebrity, died recently. He was author of "Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Religion," which was published in 1823, and which for many years was a text-book. Dr. Keith was born in 1792.

The Rev. Dr. Elsner, of Samrodt, Prussia, has celebrated a very uncommon anniversary, the sixtieth anniversary of his being made doctor of philosophy by the university of Breslau. He has been pastor in Samrodt fifty-five years, and is eighty-five years of age.

The thirty-one universities and colleges under Baptist control contain 267 instructors and 4,659 students. In their libraries they have 190,490 volumes, with property worth $7,336,000, and endowments amounting to $3,243,640. Besides these universities and colleges, there are forty-nine academies, female colleges, etc., 2,313 students.

The New York Methodist book concern has a net capital of $1,080,568. The net profits for the year were $71,135. The sales of publications amounted to $825,634, against $912,726 the previous year. The Western book concern, at Cincinnati, has a net capital of $474,178, the profits for the year being $27,807. The sales fell off $85,873 from the previous year.

The Baptists report 12,407 Sunday-schools, with 922,662 scholars. In the list by States North Carolina leads with 1,200 schools; New York follows with 852, and leads with 112,345 scholars; Illinois has only 500 schools and 56,377 scholars; Indiana 550 schools and 55,000 scholars; Michigan 338 schools, 32,000 scholars; Iowa 224 schools, 17,445 scholars; Wisconsin 150 schools, 12,150 scholars; Minnesota 65 schools, 5,500 scholars.

A Farmer's Fight With Wolves.

The Bradford (Pa.) *Era* has the following account of a desperate fight between Valentine White, a farmer living near Clermont, and two fierce wolves: Around the White farm is a dense forest, extending for a considerable distance and almost untouched by the pioneers. Bear, deer and wolf find a lodging-place in this wood, but in this part they are seldom disturbed by the presence of the hunter. In the rear of the farmhouse is a huge barn of antique architecture and with great cracks caused by decaying boards. Last Friday morning, when old Mr. White went out to feed his stock, he heard an unusual commotion inside. Thinking some of the animals had broken loose, he did not open the front door lest they should escape, but squeezed himself through a hole on one side left by a broken board. As soon as he entered the uproar increased, and he saw in the middle of the barn floor a heifer which had torn itself from the stanchion by main force, and broken one horn in the act. Clinging to its muzzle while the frantic animal bellowed with pain and fright was something that looked like a large gray dog, while another was trying to ham-string the poor creature. To say old White was astonished would but faintly express his emotions, for he recognized the gray animals as the fiercest and most hungry that have driven them to astonishing boldness. The heifer was torn about the throat while the long teeth of the wolf were fastened to its nose with a bulldog grip. The plaintive bellowing of the heifer, the snarling of the wolves, and the rattling of the loose barn floor, made a deafening racket, during which the human intruder was unnoticed. The gray wolf took the lithe form of its aggressor like a limp rag and pounded the sides of the stable with it, but in vain. Old White's anger at the attack on his stock overmastered all feelings of prudence, and seizing a broken pitchfork he assumed the aggressive. No sooner did the wolves perceive him than, maddened by the taste of blood, they relinquished the heifer and turned on him. A mighty blow with the pitchfork sent one howling into the corner, but the other caught its teeth in the old man's right coat sleeve, and in such close quarters the weapon was of no avail. After kicking uselessly at the brute he grasped its throat with his left hand and choked the wolf until it let go. Then seizing again the pitchfork he used it like a flail, pounding at the animals, which gnashed their teeth and sprang at him with quick bounds A well-directed blow broke the leg of one, which then dodged between his legs and through the hole behind him, when it limped off howling dismally. The other was more courageous, showing desperate fight, although punctured repeatedly by the single tine of the pitchfork. Without going further into details, it may be said that White killed the animal after a hard struggle, during which he was bitten so severely in the left wrist that he will probably lose the use of it. The dead wolf was of large size, gaunt with hunger, and with a shaggy coat of light gray. Those familiar with the habits of such animals say that an attack of this kind in daylight (the time of the struggle was just before sunrise) is a most astonishing circumstance, and shows that the wolves were wild with famine. White will not care to repeat his experience, as in addition to his bitten wrist, his clothes were torn, and his face, neck and breast scared deeply by the claws of his assailants. The heifer was not fatally injured.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Over twenty thousand car-loads of live and dressed poultry are carried into New York city yearly, and 25,500,000 dozens of eggs go to the same market. According to the best estimates, the United States produces nine thousand million of eggs annually. This is a nice little item for the consideration of those who call chicken business—egg raising—a small thing. A common pin is a very little thing, but a paper of pins is worth setting a price on; while the manufacture of pins like the production of eggs, is an industry worth the attention of men of ability and the investment of capital.

Professor Otto Bollinger, of the University of Munich, read a paper recently on artificial tuberculosis as induced by the use of the milk of tuberculosis cows. He endeavored to demonstrate that the milk of such animals has a contagious influence and reproduces the disease in other animals. Seeing the enormous mortality from consumption, Professor Bollinger believes it to be of the utmost importance to urge upon all classes, and particularly upon farmers, the absolute necessity of taking every possible means of stamping out the disease among cattle.

A boy five years old fell into the East river in New York. A large crowd gathered round, but no one dared to go to the boy's assistance, and he would have been drowned had not a bootblack, who was polishing a man's boots near by, left his customer and jumping into the river pulled the boy out upon a raft of logs. The mother of the rescued boy offered his preserver $2, but the latter, seeing that she was a poor woman, good-humoredly declined the gift. The name of this brave lad is John Higgins. He is a regular attendant at night school, and the principal of the school, as well as his teacher, speak highly of him. John will yet make his mark in the world.

In France a marriage is invalid without the actual and formally recorded consent of the parents or their representatives, and even a man of full age who wishes to marry and cannot obtain his father's consent is compelled to serve him three times with a notice calling on him to show cause why the marriage should not be permitted. After three such services and on proof of full age, the marriage is allowed. These provisions render clandestine marriages impossible. A male eloper would not only have his marriage set aside, but would be severely punished for abduction.

Australia threatens to become a serious competitor with the United States in the new business of supplying England with fresh meat. About thirty tons of fresh meat preserved by a new process, which keeps the air around the meat at a low temperature, have been brought to London from Australia in the ship Northleven and landed in excellent condition. A correspondent of the London *Times*, who has eaten a dinner off a joint of this meat, and pronounces it, "prime, fat, ox beef," says it can be delivered on board in Australia for 2d. a pound and sold in London for 2d. more, or, say, with profit allowed, for 5d. (10 cents) a pound. Almost any quantity is procurable, there being in Australia 7,500,000 cattle and 61,000,000 sheep. In New York one cannot buy "prime, fat, ox beef" for ten cents a pound; for good joints one must pay twice that price.

The fees which physicians may charge in Prussia for their services is regulated by law, and according to the most recent ordinance, the charge for the first visit to each person is fixed at two marks (twenty-five cents standing for a mark), and one mark for each subsequent visit; where, however, several persons belonging to the same family and dwelling in the same house have to be treated at the same time, then, for the second and each succeeding person, only the half of these fees respectively is to be charged—the same rule is to apply to boarding schools and similar institutions, also to prisons. When there is a consultation of several physicians about the treatment of a sick person, including their personal visits, each physician is to receive for the first consultation five marks, and three marks for each subsequent similar consultation. On the occasion of the first visit to the physician's residence for his medical advice, one mark and a half. For the administration of chloroform, etc., when necessary for the treatment of the patient, three marks.

How One Man Would Go to War.

Every fresh item of news that another nation of Europe has increased its fighting force shocks all right-thinking people by its suggestion of the awful slaughter which must follow the collision of the hosts armed with modern instruments of war. At such a time the question, "Does the maxim, *inter arma silent leges*, apply to the laws of humanity?" acquires fresh point, and the manner in which the subject is discussed by an officer of the United States army, writing in the *United Service*, is not a little startling. He finds that in the past all objections in the name of humanity to each successive improvement in the art of wholesale destruction of human life have vanished in the fierceness of international competition, and so he thinks it will and ought to be in the future. Greek fire and gunpowder were in turn, he points out, denounced as inventions of the devil until the secret of their manufacture and use became generally known. In the age of projectiles the smooth-bore came first, and every shot was meant to kill; but the bore was rifled to increase the certainty of death, and breech-loaders and magazine guns were invented to kill more men in a given time. Therefore he forsees that the adoption of poisoned or explosive bullets is but a question of time, and declares that if he were a general in command he would not hesitate to poison the enemy's water supply. Nor can he see any reason why he should not, for example, with a satisfied conscience, use a projectile which, on explosion, should liberate a suffocating gas and destroy every living thing for yards around. He protests against the hasty and unthinking condemnation of his views as bloodthirsty and cruel, and bespeaks for each new murderous machine thoughtful consideration in the name of mercy and peace. For, he argues, the more terrible the recognized instruments of destruction, the greater is the reluctance to engage in war, and, should war break out, the shorter, of necessity, will be its duration.

At a Funny Lecture.

While I was lecturing at Washington I saw a lady with an intelligent, pretty face, and bright, eloquent eyes, that were rarely lifted toward the speaker, and then only for a flash of time. They were bent upon her husband's hands almost constantly. Brilliant and accomplished, a few years ago, she had gone down into the world of voiceless silence, and now all the music and all the speech that comes into her life comes through the tender devotion of her husband, and as I talked, I watched him telling off the lecture on his nimble fingers, while her eager eyes glanced from them to his sympathetic face. It was a pretty picture of devotion. They were so young to have this cloud shadow the morning skies of their lives, but as I glanced from the voiceless wife to her husband, I thought how beautifully the sunlight of his devotion was breaking through these clouds, and tinting even their afflictions with a tender radiance. This discipline of attending upon suffering is a good thing for a man. It rounds out his life; it develops his manlier, nobler qualities; it makes his heart brave and tender and strong as a woman's.—*Burdette.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Fruit Facts.

Pear blight has in several instances, been arrested in affected trees by syringing them with a solution of potash, and it has proved a preventive when applied to the healthy trees.

A German gardener has found by experience that black or green flies, caterpillars, etc., are at once destroyed by syringing the plants affected by them with water in which the stems of the tomato plant have been well boiled. The liquor is applied when cold, and not only kills the insects, but leaves an odor which prevents others from coming.

Diseased apple or pear trees are sometimes attacked by insects. There is a remedy which causes the old dead bark to cleave off, leaving in its place a smooth, healthy surface. After a rain, and while the bark is still wet, throw on the tree dry wood ashes until the power of retention is full. Sow on the ashes now, and as a preventive of future depredations sow on in summer, when the insects deposit their eggs, which will never hatch under the influence of the ashes. Two objects are gained by the operation—the ashes or lye they produce furnish food for the trees, as well as destroying its enemies, and imparts cleanliness to the tree.

Frequent inquiries are made for the best methods of destroying insects that infest trees. The following suggestions we cull from the Atlanta *Constitution* horticultural department: A number of remedies have been tried and generally proven beneficial. One remedy is to spread a cloth under the tree to catch whatever may fall—jarring the tree by striking it with a heavy piece of lumber, padded at one end to prevent injury to the bark. Some have found it efficacious to smear the bark with tar, molasses or printer's ink, or what is better, wrap cloth around the trunk and applying the tar to these instead of the bark. Others wash the trunk and the large branches with soft soap or strong soap suds or lye, or whitewash with lime. Dusting the leaves with lime or with powdered helebore, when the dew is on, has been mentioned as a remedy. Dusting the tree to expose the insects to frost has been tried successfully. Late plowing, by exposure to birds and frosts, will assist to destroy insects in their nests. Infected leaves containing the eggs of parasitic insects should be taken from the trees and burned. The vapor of benzine has been proposed as a remedy against insects destroying woodwork. A wash composed of one pound of flour of sulphur and a peck of quicklime, mixed in a close vessel with a sufficient quantity of hot water to make it of the consistency of common whitewash has been used with advantage as a remedy against insects and mildew in fruit trees. Apply it when freshly made with a whitewash brush.

Recipes.

CHEAP PUDDING.—Four teacups milk, four tablespoons flour, four eggs, six tablespoons sugar, any flavor; bake half an hour. Serve with sauce.

TURKEY PATTIES.—Mince part of the breast fine, season with salt, nutmeg, grated lemon, white pepper and a little butter warmed; fill the patties and bake.

VEAL SAUSAGES.—Chop half a pound of lean veal and fat bacon very fine; add sage, salt, pepper and allspice to taste; beat well, roll into balls, flatten and fry them.

TO FRY OYSTERS.—Choose fine large oysters, lay them on a clean cloth to dry perfectly, sprinkle with salt and pepper, then roll them in grated breadcrumbs, and fry them quickly in boiling lard.

GYPSY'S PUDDING.—One cup of molasses, one of raisins, one of milk or water, one cup of suet chopped fine; one teaspoonful of salt; spice to taste; one teaspoonful of soda; flour, not very stiff; steam two hours.

TO BROIL OYSTERS.—Take the finest and largest oysters, lay them on a cloth to drain dry. Sprinkle with pepper. Have ready an oyster gridiron, over a clear fire; put them on it, with a very little butter, and cook until they are done and dry without burning.

GINGER POUND CAKE.—Take one cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of molasses, three cupfuls of sifted flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one small teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of ginger, and one tablespoonful of cinnamon; are very good.

VINEGAR CANDY.—This candy is recommended for colds. Three cupfuls of granulated sugar, half a cupful of vinegar, half a cupful of water, half a teaspoonful of butter; season with lemon; mix the sugar, water and vinegar together, boil until the candy is found to be brittle, by dropping a little in cold water; then add be butter and lemon.

Wells.

A criminal neglect is too common in locating wells for the supply of both man and beast. Pure water and good health must keep company. Impure water like foul air of dwellings, is an insidious enemy to any household; and yet wells are sunk in a majority of cases with a reckless disregard of sanitary laws. We have known death repeatedly visit a household through the agency of a filthy well of water. The same applies to the brutes, but perhaps in a less degree. Wells are often sunk so as to receive the percolating liquids from some near privy vault or cesspool, located favorably for receiving their drainage. Some previous solis convey the taint several feet. One we examined was affected at a distance of fifteen feet from the privy. We once saw a well sunk in a lower corner of the barnyard, which received most of the drainage and supplied the water to the herd. The water of a well is often poisoned by neglect to keep it properly protected about the top. An open or loosely-covered well is a trap for insects or reptiles. From such a well, which supplied two families, was taken a short time ago, fifteen toads in various stages of decomposition, an old shoe, and sundry bits of wood. Nothing short of a miracle can give health to a household where the laws of nature are thus defied. Look well, then, to the locality and protection of your wells.—*Congregationalist.*

To Avoid Diseased Fowls.

Procure one pound of wood charcoal, pulverize it coarsely, and mix with it half a pint of common table salt. To a half a pint of this mixture, add one quart of corn meal and bran, half and half. Mix well and feed to about six or seven fowls. Procure some hard-coal screenings and place within reach. Feed occasionally a few oats. Always keep some old iron in the drinking water; give all the out door exercise you possibly can, even chase them round a little. Place plenty of straw for them to scratch among for exercise. Throw some small grain among them to encourage scratching. Above all, give pure air and keep perfectly clean. I find a little kerosene—the commoner the better—to be a fine preventive of disease and lice of all kinds. Smear this all along the perches; also under the straw in the laying boxes. This is a disinfectant and deodorizer also. On cold days be careful; on warm ones give them air.—*Wm. Horne, V. S., in Country Gentleman.*

The sultan has ten servants whose special duty it is to unfold the carpets for him when he is going to pray, ten to take care of his pipes and cigarettes two to dress his royal hair, and twenty to attend to his most noble clean shirts. There are a multitude of other attendants about the palace; indeed, it is stated that eight hundred families and about four thousand persons live at his majesty's expense. He is an extravagant housekeeper; the annual expenditures of the palace are mentioned as nearly fourteen million dollars.

GATHERING CAOUTCHOUC.

Interesting Account of the Manner in which India Rubber is Collected in Central America.

As visitors on a Nicaraguan rubber-hunt, we must be dressed in strong but light clothing, stout shoes, with canvas leggings, and we must each wear a soft hat that we can pull well down over our ears. It will be well for each of us to carry a staff and a *machete*, too. (The *machete* is a broad heavy knife.) We must also be very careful not to touch with our hands any tree, branch, vine or plant, as we may grasp some stinging insect, or thorns which may not only be very sharp, but poisonous as well. I remember once, to keep from falling, seizing a bush called *chichicaste*, which filled my hand with minute thorns, each producing a sensation like the sting of a wasp. The severe pain lasted for about a quarter of an hour, but it was weeks before the thorns ceased to annoy me, being so small that I could not extract them. We may see on our way some wild animals and some very beautiful birds. Monkeys are in great abundance. One kind, called howling monkeys, make a noise which sounds more like the roar of a lion or tiger than anything else, and is quite startling the first time you hear it, though the monkeys themselves are harmless enough. Parrots, macaws, paroquets, toucans, and many other birds, are to be seen almost any day. There are also pumas (called the American or maneless lion) ounces, and two or three varieties of tiger cats; but all these are afraid of men and generally keep well out of sight. We may come upon a band of wild hogs, which, if in any considerable number, will hardly deign to get out of our way; but instead of grunting like the domestic hog, will express their dissatisfaction by champing their jaws together.

We will let the hunter take the lead, as he has a keen eye for snakes. We shall find numberless insects, any amount of briers and thorns, and altogether it will be anything but a pleasant walk.

We shall not have gone far without realizing that the journey is a very difficult one, and without opening our eyes with amazement at the wonderful forest. There are multitudes of different kinds of trees growing close together, and some of them are enormously large, so large that in this country each one would be an object of curiosity. The rest of the trees range from these huge fellows down to the merest shoots, and from them hang perfect net-works of clinging vines of all sizes, from that of a kite-string to that of a good-sized cable. I have seen the vines from fifty to a hundred feet long, no larger than one of your fingers, but so tough and flexible that they are used by the natives for all purposes for which we would use ropes, cords, or string. They also are used for several other purposes, house-building, for instance, parts of which, though you might think it a stretch of the imagination to call their structure a house. But it is, at least, a habitation, and in the building of it there is not a single nail used—the side, the ridge-poles and the rafters being tied in places with vines, and the thatch tied on to them with the same. The natives declare that the vines will last and be good as ever after a nail, in their damp climate, would have rusted away. Whether that be true or not, it is well that they think so, for vines are to be had for the gathering, while nails are very expensive. Worse, if anything, than the vines in the forests, is the undergrowth, consisting of canes, bushes, weeds, several varieties of cactus and other thorn-bearing plants, Spanish bayonet and numerous plants very much like it.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

—:o:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 18, 1880.

The infant elephant of Philadelphia has a bigger boom already than John Sherman.

The republican legislature of Rhode Island last week passed an act allowing whites and negroes to intermarry.

Already the guilty criminals in the bribery case have published their application for pardon, in advance of their sentence which they are to receive on 29 inst. The pardon may be granted as the governor and the pardon board are republicans. It will, however be an outrage upon and a mockery of justice. These men, Kemble, Petroff, Salter, Crawford and Rumbarger, deserve the penitentiary much as any criminal that ever was sentenced, but we fear these fellows will go unwhipped after all.

The duty on printing paper having made a big rise of late, makes it the duty of all subscribers to pay their paper promptly, as publishers only get 30 days credit on their stock. This is worthy the thoughtful attention of every subscriber.

New Hampshire claims the most stubborn man in the United States. His name is Dr. John Brown Smith, and he has just been released from jail, where he was confined for a year for refusing to pay a $2.12 poll tax levied upon him. He had conscientious scruples about paying any such tax, and therefore endured imprisonment until his daughters settled the bill and costs for him.

Since the republicans are longing for a stubborn man at the head of the government, this New Hampshire chap would be the fellow for them.

Washington Territory has a mother with a son who seem to understand the ways of the desperado.

A dispatch from Seatle, Washington territory, says Mi hael Padden and a neighbor named Clark both laid claim to a piece of land at Leboure, and during Clark's absence Padden commenced fencing in the land. Mrs. Clarke ordered him off, and on his refusal to go put a shotgun into the hands of her son, only eight years old, and told him to drive Padden away, whereupon the boy shot Padden dead. No arrests have yet been made.

Cameron is still confident he can do the Grant puzzle. A few days ago J. F. M'Manes, ex-Sheriff Leeds and other of Senator Cameron's chieftains from Philadelphia were at the Riggs house, Washington. These parties had a conference with Senator Cameron, which lasted to a late hour. The conference was held at the Riggs house. It is said that Sheriff Leeds told Cameron that if there was a ballot at the Chicago convention that Grant could not get the full Pennsylvania delegation, but that Blaine would certainly receive 12 votes at least. It is stated that in reply Cameron said his faith in the fact that Grant would be nominated remained unshaken; that he did not believe there would be a ballot, but that the nomination would be made by acclamation; that the advices he received were that Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri would declare for Grant, and that even though Blaine claimed the Indiana delegation that Grant would get the half of it. Further, that he thought that Grant's nomination would be assured at least two weeks before the convention met.

Would it not be best for some democratic organs in this state not to lash themslves into a fury over their choice for President, and also quit lashing other democratic statesmen who are not *their* choice. Such a course is reprehensible and works no good. No good democrat, who desires harmony and the success of the party in 1880, will pursue a course that tends to create ill feeling among the friends of different candidates. The REPORTER will gladly support Bayard, Tilden, Hancock, Seymour, Jewett, Thurman, or any other democratic statesman of good record. Any of the democrats named will make a good President. It is impossible for every one to have his preference nominated, and it is bad policy to cast abuse upon any of the aspirants because a preference is had for some one else.

Six millions of hats are made in Berks county yearly. If these are all "passed around" our state debt might be wiped out by the droppings.

The name of Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, of Ohio, is being pressed by many Democratic newspapers for the Presidential nomination.

13, 15, 14—Sherman can't come near doing it; Blaine thinks he can; and Grant, with the aid of Cameron and Conkling, thinks he has done it.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The New Haven Journal and Courier Publishing Company have lately recovered a bill for subscription from November, 1871, from W. T. Howd, which, including cost of suit, amounted to $43.72. In defence Howd testified that he had repeatedly said that he did not want the Journal and Courier, and he thought the publishers ought to make a discount to him for favors shown them. The Court held, however, that the State and United States law would authorize the collection of the bill for a paper after it had been ordered stopped, and until the bill for the newspaper for the entire time was paid.

That was a very sensible Court and held the law correctly. Similar cases have before been decided in the same way, and it is the law of the land. The following is a summary of the law as the courts have universally decided it:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

Grant is about to return home from Mexico, by way of New Orleans. He will evidently try to arouse a third term boom among the southern blacks.

We predict that the Penn'a pardon board will pardon the bribers, Kemble & Co. Let the people mark them.

TAMMANY WANTS PEACE.

For the last two or three weeks a movement has been obvious, having for its object harmony between Tammany and the regular New York Democracy. It is announced that a well-known New Yorker—an office-holder under Tammany Hall—has been to Albany with a plan for compromising Democratic differences. He said: "The holding of a separate Convention by Tammany is not intended as a menace, but is in the nature of a necessity. The regularity of Tammany was conceded by the last State Convention. The delegates were admitted, and its representatives were awarded positions on all the leading committees. Their subsequent withdrawal could only have been avoided by the nomination of some other candidate than Lucius Robinson. My idea is to call both conventions at the same time and place—say in Utica. The influence of Governor Seymour and Senator Kernan would be exercised in the interest of harmony, and it could not fail to have a favorable effect. Then a conference committee could be appointed by the two bodies and a plan agreed upon for bringing the factions together. All we ask is that an uninstructed delegation shall be sent to Cincinnati, as usual, through the Congressional districts, and that the unit rule shall not be enforced."

"If these concessions are made, and Mr. Tilden is nominated, will Tammany Hall support him?

"I am not authorized to speak for the organization, but I think it will. All the men that I have talked with, including the most prominent of the Tammany leaders, are decidedly averse to another bolt. Of course, it is not to be supposed that we are in favor of Tilden's nomination. We shall go to Cincinnati and do what we can to prevent such a result. If the reports which reach us are true he will not be nominated."

A CRUSADE AGAINST BIRD-WEARING.

Under this head Lippincott's Magazine has an article that should be read and remembered by all, for the sake of the poor birds, for whose protection we copy the article in the REPORTER. It says:

The ladies who wear birds on their hats and bonnets must prepare for a vigorous onslaught upon that practice by a vast army of indignant men. In our own country there have, so far, been no organized movements in this direction that can be considered important, but in Europe the opponents of bird-wearing have become very numerous and active and their united efforts are assuming the proportions of a real crusade. They have been denouncing the custom bitterly in the public journals, and are doing everything in their power to bring it into bad odor. The various societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals are especially active in this work, and it is not unlikely that they will soon take measures for interfering with the supply of the birds through some legal enactment. Among the English and French newspapers which have expressed themselves most earnestly on this subject are *Land and Water* and *The Country* of London, and *L'Acclimatation* of Paris. But it is in Germany that the anti bird-wearers are most numerous and energetic, and many of the leaders among those who are engaged in the movement are influential public men.

The principal reasons given by the enemies of the custom for their hostility to it are—the destruction of countless hosts of birds, with the serious results which must follow its continuance, and the dreadful cruelty which they assert to be practised in killing the birds. They allege that the unfortunated little victims of fashion, after being captured alive, are usually allowed to die of hunger and thirst, as that is considered the easiest way to kill them without injuring their plumage or altering their shape. Where this is not done, the almost equally cruel alternative of poisoning their food and water or of piercing their brains with a fine needle is the means resorted to.

As for the number of birds sacrificed to this demand for natural ornaments, investigation has shown it to be enormous. Within a few years the current price of bright-hued birds has increased fivefold. Dr. Rey, a prominent German scientist, states that one mercantile house of Leipsic received in a single consignment thirty-two thousand humming-birds, eight hundred thousand water-birds and three hundred thousand pairs of snipe-wings. The fashion of wearing birds seems to have reached every quarter of the globe, and a London sporting paper states that in South America vast numbers of birds are constantly sacrificed to it, being not only exported largely, but used very extensively at home by ladies of all the different colors. It is claimed by those who are at the head of the movement against this practice that if such wholesale butchery be permitted to continue and increase "the feathered songsters of the grove" will soon be as thoroughly extinct as the dodo and the dinornis, and the triumphant insects will have every advantage offered them in their vigorous efforts to create a general famine.

What success these bird-defenders will have in carrying out their object it would be hard to foretell. No doubt many kind-hearted and sensible women will be influenced by the reasons they have given for discouraging the habit in question, and will give it up voluntarily. It is not very improbable, too, that the persistent efforts of those who are striving to do away with the obnoxious custom may result in making it unfashionable, and then, of course, its doom will be sealed.

AH, A BABY ELEPHANT.

Philadelphia is now the happiest and proudest city in the world. A baby elephant was born there a few nights ago, the first animal of the kind born in captivity. Paris has her boulevards, her splendid pleasure grounds and magnificent structures; London has her famous places which attract the visitor; Rome has her Vatican, her ruins and the moss of ages upon her walls; Constantinople has her harems, more dogs than all the rest of the world, and her Mohammedan mosques; New York her costly central park, Croton aqueduct, Beecher and Theodore Tilton; aye, and Centre Hall has its famous Nittany mountain from which "all the kingdoms of this world" can be shown, and has its REPORTER—but none of these places can boast of a baby elephant born within its precincts. By some wise dispensation this great event was set apart for Philadelphia. How we wish we were a Philadelphian, that when other towns, ancient or modern, boast of their great sights, we might share in the enjoyment of silencing all boasters by saying that in none of them was a baby elephant born like in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia was the birth-place of American Independence, July 4, 1776—what a singular co-incidence that just one hundred and four years later it gave birth to a baby elephant 31 inches high! In 1980, March 10, will be the centennial of the birth of the baby elephant in the city of Philadelphia, and what a big fair there will be—and the elephant still on hand to grace the exposition—elephants live to 130 years. As the elephantine centennial will come so close after the 2nd centennial of our Independence, it will be postponed on account of its insignificance with the event four years later. Of course the centennial will be of elephantine proportions. In the mean time all the inhabitants of the city of brotherly love will worship the calf elephant and prepare it for the great day. Happy Philadelphia, who'd thought that you were destined to become the great American Mecca! O, that we could only boast of having been born in the city of brotherly love, or even within ten miles of it! but, to take up the map and find that we are just 223 miles away, to the inch, it knocks out of us all the ardor, evaporates all the patriotism, and out of indignant disgust over our misfortune we shall decline to visit the centennial, the 100dreth anniversary of the baby elephant born in Philadelphia. Yea, it makes us feel that if all things were straight, we could lie down and —— well the idea of a funeral always brings a lump to one's throat.

The account says, wise men at once came to see the infant elephant, and noted down the particulars, and then departed. Well it is that the house of Herod is run out, else the baby elephant would have to be taken to its native Egypt or Africa for safety—for it is bound to be the one object of worship of all loyal Philadelphians, and no Herod would stand it.

But, the infant animile 31 inches high, may be the source of commotions, and outbreaks and bloodshed in the now fortunate city. Scores may come forward and want it labelled as a namesake, Stokely, Childs, Forney, M'Clure, Bill Kemble, Sam Josephs, all may want to stand as God-father and label their names on a trunk that no baggage smasher can handle with impunity.

Well, an elephant is a big thing, none can deny, even if it be only 31 inches high—for large trees from little acorns grow.

Edison is a great man, but his electric light did not illumine the coming of the rare stranger. Never; hardly ever. What an opportunity was missed here, by the magician of Menlo Park. But thus it is, —the world moves too slow,—a passenger has reached us, astonishing as it may seem, after a 20 month's trip, whose trunk was not marred by the ruthless hand of that necessary evil, the baggage smasher.

Vive, la elephant;
Vive, la Philad'a.

THE CORRUPTION TRIALS.

PETROFF FOUND GUILTY.

After the plea of guilty, by four of the legislative corruptionists, the case of Petroff, of Philadelphia was taken up. One member swore that Petroff tried to bribe him to vote for the riot bill, so also did another member. Petroff denied this of course. Judge Pearson in his charge to the jury on Friday explained the greatness of the crime, and that if the jury believed the witnesses they must find Petroff guilty. The charge of the Judge occupied about one hour. The Judge said:

Emile J. Petroff is put on his trial, charged with corrupt solicitation. The allegation is that he attempted to corrupt members of the legislature to vote for a certain bill. The charge is drawn up in a formal manner in the indictment that he attempted to corrupt Harry Watson and Joseph H. Maclay. There are two distinct counts as to each. This is a case of moment. It is the first ever tried. It is the offense of bribing members of the legislature in their action on bills, and it is hoped it is the last we will ever see. We should examine our public men and commend those who are honest, and condemn those who are dishonest. This is an offense of great magnitude, striking almost at the foundation of society and government. When it is allowed legislation detrimental to society is imminent and the treasury is in danger of being plundered. We do not lend ear to rumor, but it sometimes becomes so rife that it must be attended to. Harrisburg is spoken of as a sink of corruption. This does not apply to the people of Harrisburg, but to those who come here as strangers. The legislature has become a by-word. The majority of members are doubtless honest, but a few are corrupt and give it a bad name—a little leaven leavens the whole lump.

To remedy this was the intention of the constitutional convention when the articles against corrupt solicitation were passed. These sections of the constitution make strong provision against corruption both as to members and persons not members.

We believe the offer itself may be direct, or indirect, and if you are satisfied an indirect offer was made, it is of the same effect as if it was a direct offer. Construing the law in this way—for in the present case there was no direct offer—we come to the question. Was there an indirect offer? The constitution and law contemplates this. This is an important provision in the law, and must be examined when you come to see if a direct or indirect offer was made. The charge in the indictment is, that an offer was made to Watson to vote for the riot bill. No specific offer of money was laid in the indictment. Watson says he was not directly offered money. So the question is, was he indirectly offered money? If a member is told that if he will vote for a bill and look in a certain place he can find $500, that is a very direct offer. But if you say, "If you will vote for for this bill, I will make it worth your while," that is an indirect offer. Watson says that at the Lochiel hotel he was about going up to his room when Petroff met him, and this conversation ensued as sworn to: "There met Petroff who asked me how I would vote on the riot bill. I told him that it was early in the consideration of the bill; that I did not like to give a hasty opinion; that I would be edified by the discussion of the bill. He then said I appeared to be pretty good fellow and would I like to be a rooster. He explained there was money in the bill, and would I not vote for it; that members were poorly paid, and I might as well make some money." It is for the jury to infer what was meant by this. It is said that Rooster means a man who takes money for his vote. Petroff swears that he used on such language.

As to costs, if you think the party has been guilty of corrupt practices, but not sufficiently to convict him, you can acquit and put the costs on him. But the costs must have no weight. If you believe him guilty do not say we will punish him by making him pay costs, Either convict if you think him guilty, or acquit if you think him not guilty. The court then answered the points presented by the defense in the negative. The last point was: "There not being sufficient evidence to convict, the jury must acquit." In answer to this the judge said: "We answer this in the negative. You must convict if you believe the testimony of Watson."

The jury retired about 10 o'clock. Meanwhile bail was tendered for the parties who had not plead guilty, for their appearance for trial on the fourth Monday of April. For those of the defendants who pleaded guilty, bail was furnished for their appearance on the 29th of March, for sentence. [Mr. Wolfe states that the time was fixed for that distant day in order to allow the counsel men time to arrange their business before being placed in jail.]

Shortly after 11:30 o'clock the jury came into court with a verdict of guilty.

The Philadelphia *Press* has changed editors, and now its tone is not Blaineish anymore.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Commercial Advertiser, which is seldom caught tripping on such points, says "there will be only 738 delegates" in the Republican National Convention. This is a mistake; the true number is 756. We have observed the same mistake in several of our contemporaries, and it is easy to see that they fell into it by simply doubling the number of Senators and Representatives, which gives 738, without making the necessary addition for the Territories. The national conventions of both parties are composed of double the 76 Senators, which is 152; double the 293 Representatives, which is 586; two from each of the eight Territories and two from the District of Columbia, making a total of 756, of which 379 is a majoaity. In the Democratic Convention, unless the two-thirds rule is rescinded, it will require 505 votes to nominate the candidate. In the national conventions the Territorial delegates are accorded full privileges as equal members instead of being restricted, as they are in Congress, to a participation in the debates without a right to vote. The successful candidate at Chicago must have the support of at least 379 delegates, and the successful candidate at Cincinnati at least 505, unless the two-thirds, rule, which has been the common law of democratic national conventions for nearly half a century, should be set aside.

If the republican party had the two-thirds rule it would go far towards preventing the control of the nomination by states which can give no electoral votes to the ticket. As things now stand the ex-President has instructed delegates enough to insure his nomination if he should get the greater part of those from the Southern States which are pretty sure to go democratic in the election. New York and Pennsylvania have 128 delegates and the Southern States 276, making 404, or 35 more than are necessary for controlling the Convention. It is in the power of the rotten borough delegations of the South to force upon the party a candidate whom the republican States do not want.—*Herald.*

JOHN SMITH AGAIN.

The Centre Hall, (Pa.,) *Reporter* has nominated "John Smith" for the Presidency—claiming that he will poll more votes than any other man living or dead. Uncle Sammy not excepted. We would just state that John Smith called at our office this week and positively declined any honors of that kind. He left on a special for Ada, Thursday, where he has several building contracts to complete.—Nevada, Ohio, *Enterprise.*

The *Enterprise* should have said that John Smith is the *Watchman's* candidate.

While we are having a mild winter here, the most rigorous winter is experienced on the Pacific coast.

A dispatch from Victoria says an express brings deplorable news from the upper country. Cattle, sheep, horses and pack trains are dying with great rapidity. All through Nicolet, Kamloops, O'Kanagan and Lillovet the destruction of stock is going on. Nearly all the live stock will perish before spring. The loss is roughly estimated at $1,000,000. Scores of stock raisers will be reduced from affluence to poverty. The snow lies from three to five feet in depth and gives no promise of thawing.

The Legislature at its last session passed an act relative to township officers—boroughs are not mentioned—which changes the time of office and meeting of auditors, but desen't go into effect until 1881. It is as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the term of office of every township officer hereafter elected, whose term of office would under existing laws expire on the first Monday of April of any year, shall expire on the first Monday of March next preceding said first Monday of April, and the terms of the successors of such township officers shall begin on the first Monday of March, and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof by existing laws.

Sec. 2. That the township auditors shall meet on the second Monday of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and on the second Monday of March in each year thereafter, for the settlement of all accounts by them to be settled, except the accounts of the school directors and school treasurer.

Diphtheria has made mournful the home of Mr. Oswald, of Union twp., Clearfield county. The following is the fearful death record:

On January 27th, 1880, of diphtheria, Recissa, daughter of John Ernest and Mary Jane Oswald, aged 9 years, 9 months and 27 days.

On February 20th, 1880, Lorena R., daughter of John Ernest and Mary Jane Oswald, aged 7 months and 12 days.

On February 23d, 1880, Anna M., eldest daughter of John Ernest and Mary Jane Oswald, aged 12 years, 11 months and 20 days.

On February 23d, 1880, Mary D., daughter of John Ernest and Mary Jane Oswald, aged 6 years, 6 months and 8 days.

On February 28th, 1880, Henrietta, daughter of John Ernest and Mary Jane Oswald, aged 7 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The Washington Republic says:—"Socially, M. de Lesseps is a success; and he is ably seconded by Mme. de Lesseps, who, though she does not go to fires, goes to church fairs, transforms herself into a flower girl and sells red roses at $1 apiece for sweet charity's sake. Both Monsieur and Madame have evidently come with the determination to make themselves agreeable, and, really, there is nothing in the Monroe doctrine to prevent us from meeting them cordially."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher got the train to wait over at Allentown on Monday night ten minutes that he might deliver his lecture and then make the connections for Pittsburg. He missed the train by one minute, chartered a locomotive for $20 and overtook the train at Reading.

The probable choice of the Ohio democrats will be Thurman and then Tilden.

San Francisco thinks of taking Dennis Kearney and Mayor Kalloch in hand. Both these fellows have been arrested for their incendiary speeches and trying to incite the laboring classes to riot and bloodshed.

Kearney has been convicted for using threatening and vulgar language and will be sentenced on 16.

A desperate fight with pistols and knives among gamblers in a New York saloon resulted in serious injuries to two persons.

NEARLY 300 BROKEN INDIAN TREATIES.

Washington, March 13.—The Ponca Committee, while examining Indian Inspector Pollock to-day took advantage of his lifelong experience with Indians to ask his opinion upon various Indian matters. He said he had found the Indians, as a rule, quite as honest and truthful as the average of white men, They almost uniformly observed their treaty obligations where they understood them, while, on the other hand, to the best of his knowledge and belief—and had made considerable study of the subject—scarcely one of over three hundred and sixty treaties with the Indians had ever been fulfilled in accordance with its terms, and many of them had been grossly violated. He considered the giving of lands to Indians in severalty the most important and effective means of solving the Indian problem. At present the Indian has no incentive to make a good farm, since when it is all done the property belongs to somebody else as much as to him. He thought that for a few years past the Indians had advanced in civilization very much faster than ever before.

A BABY ELEPHANT.

The First Born of a Mother in Captivity in this Country.

Philadelphia, March 11.—A most important event in the zoological world occurred at the stables of Cooper & Bailey, the circus men, at Twenty-third and Ridge avenue, yesterday morning—nothing more or less than the birth of a young elephant. The importance of the affair to the world of science will be realized when it is stated that it is the first instance of the kind that has ever taken place so far as is known in these animals in a state of captivity. A queer looking little black animal, not much larger than a Newfoundland dog, with a very diminutive specimen of trunk, and with a disposition to run at things blindly like a young colt, fairly describes the appearance of the stranger as it waddled about in the large brick stable known as the elephant house, this morning.

The mother, a large, black Asiatic elephant, known by the name of Hebe, stood at the center of the large stable room with both hind legs chained to two posts. This precaution was absolutely necessary, as will be shown. At the upper end of the stable room, all about a dozen yards from Hebe, stood six other large elephants, with their heads turned toward her, likewise chained to posts. It was a most exciting scene among those elephants when the birth took place. For months past, Hebe on account of her condition, had been chained on the same spot where she stood this morning, away from the other elephants, the room being always in care of a watchman or keeper at night. This watchman was at his post at half-past two o'clock, when the event by which she distinguished herself occurred.

The baby elephant, which at once showed a disposition to make friends with any and everybody, was piloted back to its mother, where the keepers and others who had been attracted by the general commotion, became at once interested in nursing it. It would run about with its mouth open very much like a young colt. The old elephant would not stand still long enough to suckle it, being constantly swaying and swinging about, so that the keepers hit on the happy expedient of procuring a funnel and a rubber tube about a yard in length. Inserting one end of the tube in the baby's mouth, they fed it by milking into the funnel at the other end, the little newcomer taking its sustenance with a relish until it declared it could take no more by promptly jerking its mouth away. During all the day it was necessary for two or three keepers to be present to attend to it, their great fear being that it might get entangled in the chains which held its mother to the posts, and get crushed.

The mother herself is a fine specimen of the Asiatic elephant, being only twenty-three years old and very large. The sire is "Mandrie," an elephant of about the same size as the mother, and two years older. The baby is thirty-five inches high, and weighs two hundred and fourteen pounds. The period of gestation is put by scientific authorities at twenty months and a half. There will probably be a scientific investigation of the case by Professor Liedy and others.

A RATTLING RAT-KILLING RACE.

New York, March 8.—The dogs Crib and Flora had a rat-killing match for $100 a side in a west side pit yesterday afternoon. The spectators were limited to fifty. The dog which killed 100 rats quickest was to be declared the winner. The pit was four feet square and seats rose on all sides of it. Crib weighed 22 pounds, Flora 20½, and both were trained bull terriers. The betting was $100 to $75 on Crib beforehand. Crib was put to his task first, and he killed the rats so rapidly that in eight minutes fifty dead ones were thrown out of the pit. Then he lagged in his work from exhaustion, and required incitement frequently. He killed the hundreth rat in twenty-five minutes and was affectionately sponged by his owner. A hundred more rats and Flora were then dropped into the pit. She bit half of the hundred to death in seven minutes, and proved more enduring than her competitor, for her last rat expired in seventeen minutes leaving her almost as fresh as ever.

THE LAW OF FINDING.—The law of finding is this: The finder has clear title against all the world but the owner. The proprietor of a railroad car or shop has no right to demand the property which may be found on his premises. Such proprietor may make regulations in regard to lost property which will bind their employees, but they cannot bind the public. The law of finding was declared by the King's Bench one hundred years ago in a case in which the facts were these: A person found a wallet containing a sum of money on a shop floor. He handed the wallet and contents to the shopkeeper. The latter refused to deliver them upon the ground that they were found on his premises. The finder then sued the shopkeeper, and it was held as above stated, that against all the world but the owner the title of the finder is perfect. And the finder has been held to stand in the place of the owner, so that he was permitted to prevail in action against a person who found an article which the plaintiff had originally found but subsequently lost. The police have no special rights in regard to articles lost unless those rights are conferred by statute. Receivers of articles found are trustees for the finder. They have no power in the absence of a special statute to keep the article against the finder any more than the finder has to retain the article against the owner.

ABOUT TAX RECEIPTS.—There is an opinion with some that to entitle one to vote, a State or county tax must not only have been paid within two years, but that the tax must have been assessed within that time, too. This is a mistake. *it makes no difference how far back the tax was assessed*, so that it has been paid within the required time. A man presenting a receipt for a tax paid within the two years and the proper time before the election, is entitled to vote, no matter if it was for a tax assessed three or more years before. This is the construction of the law everywhere in the State. Several years ago we published an opinion of Judge Mayer to the same effect, says the Clinton Democrat.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that, in filling out a note for banking purposes, the note is invalidated if a printed figure is erased and another figure written upon it—thus, if the note is printed, as has been the custom during the past decade, 187.. and the seven is erased by placing the 8 over it, the note is worthless neither will it do to erase all the printed figures and place 1880 directly above them. But if the figures are all erased and 1880 written out just before them, the note is valid.

A BIG HAUL.

Cheyenne, March 10.—A bold and successful robbery of gold bullion occurred at Sydney, Neb., to-day, while the Union Pacific express agent Snyder, was at dinner. The amount taken is variously estimated at from $120,000 to $200,000. An entrance was effected through the floor of the express office.

A telegram from Sydney just received states that the treasure has been recovered except $13,000. It was found under a pile of coal near the Union Pacific track, where they had seen the robbers conceal something in the afternoon. They are being pursued.

At Middletown, N. Y., the other day, five females were elected as school trustees. Who will nurse the babies now?

For the CENTRE REPORTER.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.

"Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you." Christ was concerned both for the safety of His ministers and the honor of His word and doctrine. Hence He gave the rule contained in Mathew, vii, 6.

EXPLANATION.

"Give not"—Christian ministers, teachers and reprovers, "that which is holy"—the Word of God, the Sacraments, the truths of the Divine Word, the things of God—the whole subject of Christianity is intended, I think. "Dogs"—those who persecute the Word of God, Phil. iii, 2. "Swine"—Those who are immersed in fleshly lusts, sensuality, drunkenness, whoredom, covetousness, &c., so that they do not regard the Word of God. Apostates may also be included here, such as have apostatized from God and His Word. "Pearls"—so "that which is holy" is called, because of its value and preciousness. See Math. xiii, 46, where the pearl of great price is referred to. Some pearls are very valuable. Cleopatra owned a gem worth $365,000. Philip II, of Spain owned a pearl worth 15,000 ducats, (the silver ducat was worth one dollar and the gold ducat is worth two dollars). The white Topaz belonging to Portugal was worth £57,000,000 sterling. Such pearls are certainly appropriate representations of Divine truths. But a hog would not appreciate them. Neither do some men value God's Word. "Trample them under their feet"—despise and condemn, scoff and mock at them. "Turn again and rend you"—Persecute and kill you. These jottings, will, I think, explain the passage of Scripture before us pretty satisfactorily.

IMPROVEMENT.

1. We should not give the things of God to scoffers and mockers, to persecuters and drunkards, &c.—sick or well. We have received the things of God for the purpose of doing good and we should, therefore, discriminate between character.

2. Men may be so bad that it will not be the duty of Christians to admonish or reprove them. If men show they want to be dogs and hogs, leave them to their degradation. To speak to them would only exasperate them.

3. We should look for the swine in ourselves as well as in others. We are in danger of being ruined and destroyed by our own lusts.

4. To use the rule of our text to good purpose will require a great deal of wisdom, prudesce, wit and good sense. And after all this, it may often be difficult to determine what to do, whether to speak to a man on the subject of Religion or not. It may be necessary to experiment with a view to pocket the consequences and these may be of the nature of insults. To win souls we must be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves. J. T.

FROM MIAMI CO., OHIO.

ED. REPORTER:—Times are pretty flourishing here for the last 6 months and money seemingly plenty. Lands are in good demand, and there is much buying and selling—ranging from $40 to $100 per acre. We have have a new railroad through our county, from Dayton to Covington, along the Stillwater river, and there is talk of another road. Wheat sold early in the season brought 86c to $1, but since New Year we got from $1 to $1.35. Corn 30 to 40 cents; oats 25 to 35 cents; pork $3 to $4.75; beef cattle from $3 to $5 gross. We have had an open winter, little snow and plenty of rain. Our grain fields look very promising, and from present appearances we will have plenty of fruit.

On the night of the 4th we had quite a hurricane, which just missed my buildings by about 300 yards; its course was from west to east here, and a mile beyond it changed to north-east; its track was ¼ to ½ mile in width; it tore down orchards, sheds, unroofed barns and houses and scattered fences. In one house it lifted a bed with two children from the second story, and dropped them outside, bed and all, unhurt. Some stock was killed. Richmond, Ind., was badly damaged that night, by the storm. A heavy thunder gust accompanied the storm.

J. M. BURKHOLDER.

Casstown, March 6, 1880.

JUST OUT.

HOOD'S GREAT BOOK
OF THE WAR.

ADVANCE & RETREAT,
Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies:
BY GENERAL J. B. HOOD,
Late Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army, published for
THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORIAL FUND
BY
GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD,
NEW ORLEANS, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care, support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which sad bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

The book is an elegant octavo, containing 300 pages, with a fine photograph likeness and a fine steel engraving, made expressly for this work, four large maps of battle fields, bound in handsome Gray English Cloth, at THREE DOLLARS, or in a Fine Sheep Binding, with Marble Edge, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS—in Half Bound Morocco, library style, FOUR DOLLARS, or in best Levant Turkey Morocco, full Gilt Sides and Edges, FIVE DOLLARS.

On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, bank draft, or check, a copy will be immediately sent free of postage, registered as second class matter.

The volume is published in the best style of typography, on elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as highest specimens of art.

The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike render it worthy a place in every library,—on every desk—or upon the book shelf of every house in the country.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans of the army.

To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, the sale of this book among their circle of friends, will afford an excellent way of contributing aid to so deserving a cause.

For terms, rates to agents, &c., address with full particulars,

Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, Publisher,
On behalf of the Hood Memorial Fund,
19feb NEW ORLEANS, LA

The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TEN PERSONS KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A FLAX MILL.

Indianapolis, March 11.—The flax mill of Lehman, Rosental & Co. at Frankfort, Indiana, exploded this morning about seven o'clock. The mill was entirely destroyed by fire. Ten persons were killed.

At the time of the explosion all the employees of the mill, ten in number, were gathered in the boiler room, apparently for the purpose of warming themselves preparatory to going to work at seven o'clock. The explosion completely demolished the building, shaking the neighboring town, and hurling pieces to a distance of three hundred yards. Not one of the ten men escaped.

Farmers get fooled when they buy Butter Powders and colored salts, and big bottles of cheap coloring stuff, if they expect to get as good a Butter Color as the Perfected Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. The others have tried to imitate the excellence of this, the original color, but have failed. Farmers should use only the "Perfected." Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally.

—Any subscriber to the REPORTER sending us a new name and the cash for both one year, we will allow each a credit of 25 cts. extra.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Jacob Dinges late of Centre Hall, deceased, all person knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

MARY A. DINGES,
Executor.
26feb 6t.

CAUTION.—Having purchased the articles mentioned below at constable sale, on 27 Feb. 1880, as the property of J. D. Rutter, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure; all persons are cautioned against meddling with the same, viz: 1 cupboard, 1 set carpenter tools, 1 bracket saw, 1 work bench, 1 lounge 1 cuboard, 1 stand, 1 table, 6 chairs, 1 wood chest, 2 tubs, 1 meat vessel, 1 iron kettle, 1 bedstead, 1 trunk, 1 chaff tick, 1 trundle bed and beding, 1 clock.

CYRUS LUSE,
4feb 3t. Gregg twp.

WANTED.—Men of integrity and ability to sell trees, vines and shrubs; permanent employment to good salesmen. Address D. H. Patty & Co., Nurserymen, 721 Brood St., Newark, N. J. 26feb. 2m.

BUY NONE BUT THE WORLD RENOWNED

Light Running White Shuttle Sewing Machine.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT.

Self setting Needle, Automatic Tension, requires no change to do any family sewing. Works all closed up and free from dust case hardened iron or steel. Bearings adjustable, Shuttle self threading and made of solid steel. Tension on Shuttle can be changed without removing from Machine. More room under arm than any other machine made. Stop motion, by which bobbin can be wound without running machine. Double steel feed, or feed on both sides of needle. Table built up of seven thicknesses of wood, laid across the grain to prevent splitting or warping. It is beautifully ornamented, accurately made; its mechanism is perfect, the easiest running, handsomest, best satisfying and most popular machine in the world.

A full set of attachments, and of the best, free with each machine.

The WHITE Machine is warranted for 5 years; a paper to that effect direct from the company's hands is given with each machine. Buy no WHITE without this paper. Why buy the old style machines that have been on the market for 20 years, and thus run the risk in getting a built over machine? Buy the WHITE and avoid all such risks. We are ready to place the WHITE in direct competition with any other family machine in the market.

Write for circulars, see and try this celebrated machine, before taking any other. One or two agents wanted for the central and western part of Centre Co., to whom the company's best discount will be given, the same I am getting. The county is too large for me alone. Orders by mail promptly filled.

H. J. BOYER, Agt., AARONSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

C. C. SEEBOLD, Gen. Agt., for Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Juniatta, Perry, Dauphin and Cumberland counties. To whom all communications must be addressed for agencies in those Co's. Address him at Middleburg, Pa. 1

MACHINES REPAIRED

N. B.—I have all the necessary tools for repairing any old machines. No difference how old, worn and dilapidated your machine is, I can make it as good as new, and rejudge and ornament it in a superior manner. Give me a trial. Bring your machines to my shop. No money asked until you are convinced that your machine works and looks like a new one. H. J. BOYER.

JOHN BLAIR LINN.
Attorney-at-Law
Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa
27 feb tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Eliza W. Woods, late of Greg g twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement. S. A. WOODS, Ex.
12feb6t Spring Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Toner, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

JOHN TONER,
12feb 6t Adm'r.

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, Cough, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Mar. 18, '80.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan 76" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1876, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 337, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 26, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master.
LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

Centre County Democratic Committee—1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS
Bellefonte, N. w.,	Wm. Galbraith,	Bellfn
" s. w.,	W. C. Heinle,	"
" w. w.,	Wm Harper.	"
Milesburg	Frank E. Bible	Milesburg
Unionville	J. P McDonnell	Unionville
Howard	A. J. Gardner	Howard
Phillipsburg	C. G. Herlinger	Phillipsbrg
Millheim	J. H. Reifsnyder	Millheim
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	Jas. A. McClain	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hepple	Pine Glenn
College	Sam'l Gilliland	Boalsburg
Curtin	David Delong	Howard
Ferguson	N. P., Dan'l Driebelbis	Sta. Col
"	N. P., O. M Sheets	Stormstown
Gregg	L. M. Rishel	Spring Mills
Haines	George Keister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	John Ward	Stormstown
Harris	Samuel Isbler	Boals urg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	H. G. Chronister	Martha.
Liberty	W. H. Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	John Hoy, Jr.,	Walker
Miles	Sam'l K. Faust	Millheim
Patton	G. W. Rumbarger	Fillmore
Penn	W. F. Smith	Millheim
Potter, N. P.,	D. F. Luse	Centre Hall
" S. P.,	G. W. Spangler	Tusseyville
Rush	Wm. Cullen	Phillipsburg
Snow Shoe	John G. Uzzle	Snow Shoe
Spring	E C. Wood	Bellefonte
Taylor	Sam'l Hoover	Fowler
Union	J. S Fredericks	Fleming
Walker	Samuel Decker	Zion
Worth	G. R. Williams	Port Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E BIBLE, Sec'y.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Such of our subscribers as change their post office address this spring should notify us, so that the REPORTER can be mailed accordingly. 4t

—Madisonburg is to erect a new Reformed church the coming summer. Samuel Luse has been awarded the contract.

—The storm two weeks ago partly unroofed the academy and university, at Lewisburg.

—Sediment or mucus in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

— Last Thursday morning, 11th, we awoke to find a full crop of snow upon the ground, and still more coming down all forenoon, enough to make good sleighing. Surely, it seemed as tho' we'd have winter at last, even if it be in the lap of spring.

—For bargains go to Lewins' Philad. Branch one price Clothing House, Allegheny St. Bellefonte.

—The great puzzle has been solved by another man; he bought his groceries at Sechler's and found the secret of getting a good article and the full worth of his money. This sets 13, 14, 15, or 13, 15, 14, completely in the shade. Now you know just how it is.

—Last week in the haste in making up the forms of the REPORTER some of the marriages got mixed with the deaths, which was not discovered until one-half the edition was off, when it was changed. Matrimony does not kill quite so sudden. Not much.

— Give Mr. Lewins a call, at the Philadelphia Branch Clothing store, (Newman's old stand). Lewins is a prince of a fellow, and if ever any one offered you a fair, honest deal in Clothing, Lewins is the man. He has one price, and every article plainly marked. His stock has a better grade and larger variety than ever before offered in this section, and reduced 25 per cent lower than any former prices. Call on Lewins, at least, before you buy elsewhere,

—Godey's Lady's Book for April is a charming number, and takes the lead for fine illustrations, fashion plates, patterns, etc. Its literary contributions are excellent. Persons clubbing with the REPORTER can get "Godey" for $1.50 per year.

—Persons who desire their L. C. & S. C. railroad stock exchanged, should attend to it before April 1st, after which date no exchange will be made.

—Tressler's saw-mill, in Galbraith's gap was destroyed by fire on last Thursday night. The mill was new and about ready for running. A fire had been built in the lower part of the mill by workmen, during the previous day, for the purpose of warming themselves, and it is supposed the fire originated from that. No insurance.

—March seems to have more winter for us than the past three months.

—Rev. Sigle has been preaching trial sermons in the Aaronsburg Reformed charge, and is likely to receive a call.

—Our lively friend, J. N. Van Ormer, esq, made us a pop visit the other day. Van will soon leave Miles twp. and boss Humes' mill on the other side of the mountain.

—Don't miss to call at Lee's shop, when you want a buggy or other rig. His prices and work defy competition, and always render the utmost satisfaction. Good workmen and fair dealings, are what he prides himself upon.

—Get out with your 14, 13, 15—the young ladies hereabouts have a 16 puzzle—they never get over it, and fool many young gentlemen by it. You may keep shuffling and moving for five years, and it's still 16 with them.]

—A store is about to be opened in Hagg's new building at Pleasant Gap, by Mr. Crownover, of Huntingdon county.

—Krumrine & Son, Spring Mills, have control of the Plaster trade at that point; farmers will find it to their advantage to order from them Their facilities are such as to enable them to offer plaster at prices lower than elsewhere.

—Having been urged by some of my former musical pupils and friends, I have concluded to tench a spring term in instrumental music, &c., in Centre Hall and vicinity, commencing the first week in April, next—hoping to receive a liberal patronage.
11mar3t MINERVA GIFT.

—Tight notes for sale at this office—15cts per dozen.

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES on the face can be removed by rubbing with Camphor Milk. It costs only 25 cts. per bottle. See advertisement. 4mar 1m.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—WANTED.—D. H. Patty & Co., Nurserymen want, a few good, reliable men to sell trees, vines and shrubs, through this state. They promise steady employment to good salesmen. For full particulars address, D. H. Patty & Co., 721 Broad St., Newark, N. J. 26feb, 2m.

WM. BECK.—Piano Tuner, Bellefonte, Pa.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. old by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—Prof. E. J. Donecklen, V. S., from Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture on Wednesday eve, 17, at Centre Hall, on the Horse and his diseases. He will remain a few days; all those who may have afflicted horses will do well to call upon him.

—Those goods at the Philad. Branch Store can not be surpassed, for fit, making, and trimmings,—you will find them first class goods, and low prices, all their goods are marked in plain figures and prices guaranteed as the lowest of the low, as they are manufacturers, and determined not to be undersold. In giving them a call you will oblige the proprietors.

—Mr. John Odenkirk of the Fort has an attack of pneumonia.

—By referring to our obituary notices, it will be seen that within the last few days four of the eldest persons in our valley have died. Their ages would make some 340 years. Three of them are females.

—Mr. Fess will occupy the Aaronsburg hotel, April next. Pap Boyer, late proprietor, intends moving west.

—Mr. Jeff Tresher is suffering from a stroke of paralysis. His one side is entirely parallized.

—Cold, rainy, and generally disagreeable on Tuesday.

—The Reformed church, at Bellefonte was partially destroyed by fire, on last Sunday. The fire originated from the heaters, and was put out only after considerable damage was done,

—Mr. Garver, the other day, showed us a small bone, 1 inch long, which was taken from the heart of a cow, only a very small edge of it protruding from the heart. The bone apparently was a splint from a fracture which had penetrated the animal's heart and became firmly encased there, without causing the cow's death.

—Persons waiting to purchase an engine and grain separator are directed to the advertisement of Julian Fleming, who is agent for the best manufactured. Mr. Fleming will be found a gentleman in all his dealings.

—Fine, fresh mackerel, of every grade, just received at Sechler's. They pride themselves upon the excellency of the mackerel now for sale at their grocery. Give them a trial, and you will pronounce them the best you ever saw.

—ITEMS.—The reorganized band has its room in the bank building. Wm. Galbraith intends moving to Boalsburg. Dr. Kemble will make an endeavor to heal Mr. John Foote's leg, to avoid amputation. The census enumerators will be appointed by Supervisor Africa about the 1st of April. Simon Harper has left Bellefonte and become a citizen of this town—glad for the addition. Ice is a failure this season, while up at the north-pole you can get a mountain of it for nothing. I. J. Grenoble gladden ed us with a visit the other day; do. Mr. Aaron Spangler. Commence to sharpenup your caution bumps for April fool's day.

—A letter from Fowler station, in Haines twp., says. Please mention in your paper that Fowler's station is the boss lumber station on the road; and William Bilimeyer from Montour county, is the boss sawyer and a good Democrat and a very fine young man. He has built a good house at the station and intends to move in it shortly. They have shipped as high as four cars of lumber a day. Mr. W. H. Castler is about to make things rattle at his mill, he has not less than five hundred thousand feet of lumber in the pond ready to cut. Both parties intend to raise the wages the first of April. Mr. Billmeyer has fifteen men at work, he cuts from 8000 to 9000 feet per day. Mr. Castler the same. We see a notice post up in Henry Eisenhuth's house that a cow had made 21 pounds. of butter in seven days, and was sold for the neat little sum of $300. Mr. George Fowler has the lumber fever, and will fix up his mill again.

THE CHINESE BILL.

The bill to restrict Chinese emigration which has been agreed to by the House Committee on Education and Labor, and which is now on the House calendar, provides that a master of a vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall not bring from China to the United States in one voyage more than fifteen Chinese passengers. For each passenger taken en board and brought within the jurisdiction of the United States in excess of the prescribed fifteen the master shall be fined $100, and may be imprisoned for not more than six months. Masters of vessels bringing Chinese to this country are required to deliver to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival a sworn list of the same penalties as are imposed for neglect or refusal to deliver a manifest of cargo. The penalties imposed in the bill are to be liens upon the vessels violating its provisions. The Consular officer of the United States at any port from which vessels taking Chinese passengers may depart shall not give a certificate for more than fifteen passengers on any vessel. The bill will undoubtedly pass the House when it is reached. It may, however, be talked to death in the Senate.

PUDDLERS' STRIKE.

Harrisburg, March 15.—The puddlers in McCormick & Bailey's four mills and the Lochiel mill have simultaneously struck because their demand for an increase of wages of one dollar a ton had not been complied with The puddlers who have been receiving five dollars a ton struck for six dollars, and the mill owners agreed to meet them half way. This proposition met with a prompt refusal and in consequence, two hundred puddlers and as many helpers are on a strike.

The puddlers at Duncannon, west of this city, have also struck. The strike is reported to be a general one all along the Pennsylvania railroad, from Johnstown to Columbia.

Buffalo, March 15.—The puddlers and rollers of the Union Iron Works, receiving $5 50 per ton, struck to-day for $6 25. Extra police are on duty at the works.

A story comes from Howell County, Mo., of the murder of two young girls by their uncle, who strangled them in order to steal some pension money which their father had left them. A stranger, who had obtained lodging in the house, discovered the murderer and shot him.

The cold is so extreme in British Columbia that it is expected nearly all the live stock will perish before spring The loss is roughly estimated at $1,000,000. The snow lies from three to five feet in depth.

Starving Hungarians are arriving in New York. Floods and failure of crops have brought them to destitution.

SPRING MILLS ACADEMY.—The Spring term of this Institution will open in Grenoble's Hall, Spring Mills, Pa., on Monday, April 12, 1880.

Tuition from $5 to $8 per term; boarding $2 to $2.25 per week. For further information address
PROF. D M. WOLF,
Spring Mills,
18mar4t Centre Co., Pa.

FOR RENT.

The well known store stand at Farmer's Mills, is offered for rent, with dwelling. Store-room and about 20 acres of land The Stand is located in a good farming community. Terms reasonable. Apply to
J. B. FISHER,
19feb4t Penn Hall.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A new brick house in Centre Hall. A first class Tailor shop on the lot—no Tailor in the town. For Terms apply to
JAMES A. KELLER, Agt.,
19feb5t Centre Hall, Pa.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The well known hotel stand in Aaronsburg, is offered for rent upon reasonable terms. It is the only hotel in the town. Possession given April 1st, next. For further particulars address, B. F. PHILIPS,
12feb 1m Aaronsburg, Pa.

MELIKOFF AND THE NIHILISTS

The News' Berlin despatch reports that General Melikoff has received a notice from the Nihilist Executive Committee, stating that Valdetsky's attempt on his life was not made by order of the committee; that they had not yet decided to kill him, and that if the recent attempt had been made by their direction they would have provided better weapons and means of flight for his assailant. The Golos publishes an unusually outspoken article urging reforms as the most deadly weapon against sedition and anarchy. The Journal de St. Petersburg says:—"The very day on which the French Cabinet refused to give up Hartmann to the Russian authorities Premier de Freycinet had been informed of the arrival in Paris of fresh documents proving beyond all doubt Hartmann's complicity in the Moscow explosion. The Cabinet's decision amounts to encouragement to assassins, and is, therefore, greatly to be regretted."

London, March 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Undoubtedly the life of General Melikoff, Chief of the Supreme Executive Commission, was saved by a chain shirt worn under his uniform. When the Nihilist emissary, Valdetsky, attempted to assassinate General Melikoff on the 3d inst. he was on the general's right, and the bullet tore a hole in the latter's coat between his ribs and hip, where penetration with deadly effect was a certainty had not the protecting mail arrested the bullet. General Melikoff is in bad health and is spitting blood, owing to over work and suppressed excitement.

A church organist at Aratoff, near Kieff lately confessed on his death bed to the murder twenty years ago of a farmer. He committed the crime with the priest's pistol, which he stole, and then placed in the sacristy, confessed to the priest, so as to preclude the latter from giving evidence against him without infringing the obligation of secrecy, and then went and denounced the priest as the culprit. The priest, who vainly protested his innocence was sentenced to hard labor for life, and, on his liberation being applied for, on the strength of the organist's death bed confession, the reply was that he had died a few months ago.

The Ward House at Tyrone was sold on Tuesday of last week at assignee's sale to John T. Fowler, of Clearfield county, for the sum of $14,000. This does not include a mortgage of $5,165 against it. It is presumed that the purchaser bought it for the Penna. Railroad Company, who are making preparations for a grand depot upon the adjoining property.

JURORS.

The following jurors have been drawn for April:

Grand Jurors.

Benner—J Hamilton, Wm Grove
Gregg—Wm Sholl
Potter—J H Odenkirk, C Shiffler, D J Moyer, G M Boal, John Rishel, W W Spangler, W A Kerr
College—Geo Kline
Walker—H B Twitmire, L M Beck
Spring—M Furey, M P Furey, Jos Ross
Harris—Ph Meyers
Worth—Eb. Records
Penn—Sam Everts
Howard twp.—J D Hall
Bellefonte—L Doll, S A M'Quistion
Unionville—John Bing
Liberty—D W Herring

Traverse—1st Week

Union—J E Way
Spring—S Lyon, H Heverly
Harris—Jacob Condo, John Leech
Worth—J Morrison, R J Kelly, J B Williams
Marion—Lewis Dunkle
Potter—G W Spangler, Alf Hosterman, Wm Ehrhart, Wm Swab, Eph Keller
Bellefonte—Ed Graham, H Sechler
Philipsburg—P Gewland, A Owen, G H Zeigler, C Munson, O Adams
Gregg—Dan'l Runkle, Wm Neese
Boggs—Ed Smith, R C Irwin, I L Neff
Halfmoon—D Mattern, I C Fisher
Rush—J R M'Card, C Moyer
Howard twp.—N Askey
Liberty—L Metzger
Patton—J Rumbarger, E Chambers, I Gray, Jonas Stine
Miles—Jonath Walker, H G Royer
Walker—S S Peck, H Sprowl
Huston—H G Cronister, J Q Miles, A Woodring
Taylor—T Merryman
Snowshoe—Wm Askey
Burnside—J B Newcomer
Millheim—E C Campbell
Milesburg—Frank E Bible

Traverse—2d Week.

Taylor—J W Morris, W Calderwood
Benner—John Reese, A Garbrick, H Fishburn
Boggs—Wm Wagner
Bellefonte—S A Brew, W Eckly
Spring—J G Larimer, J Sheffer, J Stover
Rush—L Steinrock
Walker—B F Emerick, Jac Garbrick, C S Beck
Ferguson—Jos Gates, D Barr, S D Erb, A J Orndorf
Gregg—Jacob M'Cool
Philipsburg—A J Dress, A Atherton
Penn—A W Ulrich, S Ard
College—T B Christ, S Glenn, J C Bathgate
Burnside—G K Boak
Haines—Wils Russel
Halfmoon—T Wilson
Potter—J C Boal
Marion—W W Beck
Miles—J C Smull
Snowshoe—Jno Gilliland
Union—S K Emrick, A R Hall

Traverse—3d Week.

Potter—J W Heany
Penn—H E Duck, Dav Fidler
Haines—C G Bright, Luth Stover, JS Weaver
Miles—Newt Brumgard, H S Wolf
Marion—Perry Condo, B F Vonada
College—F Dicker
Spring—I Dawson, J A Hazel, J R Alexander
Boggs—J Swartz, J C Walker, S B Meyers, Geo Taylor, A F Hainey
Howard twp.—Wm Taylor
Rush—G Freeman, D M Bilger
Bellefonte—C M'Cafferty
Gregg—Jas Hanna, Jas Rishel
Ferguson—S Steffe
Burnside—M Vedeffer
Milesburg—C H Else
Philipsburg—J Passmore
Union—D Spotts
Worth—J Woodring
Huston—T Parsons, J A Fugate
Snowshoe—A C Hinton
Millheim—Thos Frank

VENDUE.—The undersigned Executors of the Estate of Jacob Spangler, late of Potter twp., Dec'd, will offer at Public Vendue, at the late residence of the deceased, near Tusseyville, on
SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880,
the following described personal property, to wit: one two-horse wagon, one two-horse spring wagon, one good sleigh, 1 good rifle 1 cross-cut saw, household furniture, such as bureaus, bedsteads, 1 good sofa, wash stand, bowl and pitcher, mirrors, about 50 yards of carpet, good tea set, (stone ware), and a lot of other dishes, rocking and other chairs, corner cupboard, one parlor stove and pipe, tenplate stove, 1 eight-day clock, clothes rack clothes basket, hand baskets and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known by
W. W. SPANGLER,
JACOB WAGNER,
mar18 2t Executors.

VENDUE.—Will be sold on the premises of the subscriber, in Potter township, on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880,
the following described live stock, to wit: Two horses, one pair four-year old mules, 7 head of milch cows, two of them fresh, Twelve head young cattle, 7 two-year old heifers, 6 hogs, twenty-four sheep. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when due attention and a reasonable credit will be given by
11mar AARON DURST.

VENDUE.—The undersigned executors of the estate of Joseph Bitner, late of Potter twp., dec'd, will offer at Public Vendue, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 18.
the following described personal property, to wit: Two horses, lot of sheep, hogs, two cows, top buggy, sled, one two-horse wagon, cornplanter, plows, harrows, fanning mill, grain cradle, cultivators, chains, set pipe augers, set of single harness, lot of horse gears, together with many other farming implements too numerous to mention. lot of corn, 6 shares of Railroad stock and two shares of Centre Hall water stock. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.
J. G. SANKEY,
JACOB BITNER,
Executors.

MAYOR KALLOCH TO BE IMPEACAED AND KEARNEY ON TRIAL.

San Francisco, March 14.—Poor Kalloch is surrounded with heavy, dark clouds. He is thought to be a man of good ability and might have been a great aid to the working classes. He had it in his power to have made San Francisco indebted to him for breaking up the corrupt rings that have been thieving from the city, and those who voted for his election so expected, but he has made a fatal mistake and soon he will have to "go." The best legal talent in the city agree that his language at various times has been calculated to incite riot and incendiarism. The board of supervisors are unanimous in the conclusion to impeach him. His trial will follow swiftly, and, with such evidence against him, he will doubtless be disposed of.

In the police court yesterday Dennis Kearney was placed on trial for the use of vulgar language and threats to kill. The defense waived a jury trial. Testimony was introduced to show that the language was used as stated in the complaint. Kearney was the only witness for the defense, and in the hearing on one of the charges only immaterially modified in his evidence the language as given in the complaint. In the hearing on the second charge the language used was admitted. Kearney's counsel moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the language did not tend to create a breach of the peace, it being directed in one instance against a person not present, and in the other against no one in particular, it being a vague and general threat. The case was submitted without argument and taken under advisement until Monday.

DENNIS KEARNEY IN COURT.

San Francisco, Cal., March 12.—Dennis Kearney was brought before the Police Court this morning. He stated that he desired neither jury nor counsel and that he had no witnesses. The policeman who is the complaining witness in the case being temporarily absent, the case was continued until to-morrow.

PRAYING FOR MERCY.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 12, 1880.—A sensation was created here to-day by the appearance in an afternoon paper of an advertisement stating that ex State Treasurer Kemble and four others awaiting sentence of the Court for corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature would make application to the Board of Pardons for Executive clemency. The notice having been inserted by one of the counsel for the criminals in this city, its genuineness is undisputed. As sentence will not be imposed on the bribers until the 29th inst., the application is an insult to the Court, which will not be disposed, in view of it, to reduce the maximum sentence, two years imprisonment and $1,000 fine. It looks very much as if the criminals had a guarantee of a pardon, but such action would be utterly at variance with the previous record of the Board, which has been very honorable. The Board is immensely republican, and in a political sense the pardon of the men would have a tendency to seriously hurt the prospects of the party. All through the State the people have been rejoicing at the triumph of law over legislative corruption, and the prevention of the deserved punishment of the corruptionists by the intervention of the Pardon Board would arouse great indignation. The Board consists of the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

Harrisburg, March 14.—The Harrisburg counsel for Mr. Kemble and the others awaiting sentence for corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature yesterday afternoon solicited signatures to petitions for the pardon of their clients, as well as letters asking the Board for the favorable consideration of their cases. Representative Petroff was also engaged in soliciting letters in his interest. He evidently thinks that, as he did not plead guilty, but was convicted, his case is more desperate than his friends.

REPRESENTATIVE WOLFE AND THE PROPOSED PARDONS.

Lewisburg, Pa., March 15.—Any statement that the prosecution in the riot bill bribery cases assent to or acquiesce in a pardon or commutation of sentence is unwarranted. I should deprecate any interference with the regular course of justice. C. S. WOLFE.

Probably no one preparation has received so much praise from its patrons, nor is so deserving of commendation as Hall's Hair Renewer. We but echo the voice of the millions who have used it when we pronounce it the best Hair Dressing in the world. It stands unrivalled. Those who are affected with diseases of the scalp accompanied with itching or irritation, find relief and renewal in this invaluable remedy. When the hair is inclined to fall off a moderate use of the Renewer will strengthen the roots of the hair, and preserve it, and if it exhibits a tendency to turn gray it will restore the natural color —Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph.

Heartrending accounts have been received from Armenia. Fifty-two persons have already died from starvation in Van alone. Thousands are endeavoring to emigrate to the neighboring Persian provinces, but the roads are covered deep with snow and many have perished on the journey.

Philadelphia, March 14.—Charles Cathcart Taylor, City Editor of the Times, died to-day from the effects of a pistol shot discharged during mental aberration by his own hand.

"My back aches so, and I feel miserably," said a hard-working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years, that now his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney-Wort was recommended faithfully taken and in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful.

A movement is on foot to harmonize the New York democrats, and it is producing good effects already, Dorsheimer and others having spoken in favor of harmony.

The Preparatory Department of the Pennsylvania State College offers free instruction to all. It is thoroughly organized, and embraces a wide range of studies such as will prepare its students either for successful work in the Collegiate Department or for the duties of intelligent citizens and competent business men in all vocations of life.. For full information, address the President, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Southern planters are inviting the abused Chinese of California to come to the South and take the place of the exodus negroes. Many will go, no doubt.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, March 15.—Wheat is 1c higher and steady; 1,200 bushels including rejected at $1 42½; red at $1 45½ ember $1 45@1 47 Rye at 92@93c. Corn 55@59c; Oats, 45½@49

Chicago, March 13.—Wheat No. 2 red winter. $1 19½@1 20 No, 2 Chicago spring $1 20½. Corn 37½c Oats 31½c. Rye firmer at 72@73c. Barley firmer at 76c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 head, prime 6¢; good 6¢; medium 4¢; common 4¢; Sheep—Fair; receipts, 6,500 head; prime 7½c; good 6½ medium 6@6½c; common 5½@5½c. Hogs—market slow; receipts 4,500 head; prime, 7½c; good, 7c; medium 6¢; common, 6½c.

Dr. Samuel Hahn, 89 years of age and a Hungarian by birth, was cremated at Washington, Pa., on Tuesday, 9. Next.

The nihilist who tried to shoot the Russian general on the Czar's anniversary, was executed two days afterwards.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 10th, inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Centre Hall, Pa., by Rev. G. W. Currin, Mr. S. F. Lobaugh, of Newport, Perry Co., Pa., to Miss Virgie C., youngest daughter of Mr. Michael Willow.

Thanks to the happy couple for remembering the REPORTER with some of their delicious wedding cake—may their matrimonial journey be always as sweet and every incident one of pleasure and cheer, is the wish of the editor and the rest of "us." While we may miss Birdie, another has been made all the happier with the prize he has won.

At the bride's residence, near Spring Mills, on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. Tomlinson, Prof. P. H. Moyer to Miss Sallie M. Fetterolf, both of Centre county.

DIED.

On 5th inst., at Pleasant Gap, Mr. Jacod Struble, aged 44 years.

In Lewisburg, on the 10th inst., Maggie L., daughter of Gen. J. I. Gregg, aged 10 years and 4 months.

The deceased was a niece of Andrew Gregg, of this place, and her visit to the family last summer will be remembered by many of our people.

On Sunday morning, 14, near Woodward, of pneumonia, Mrs. Rebecca Hess, relict of Henry Hess, aged about 81 years.

On Sunday, 15, at Aaronsburg, Mrs Bronmiller, widow of Thomas Cronmiller, aged about 81 years.

On Monday evening at Millheim, Mr. Adam Moore, aged about 77 years. Mr. Moore was an old residenter of Millheim and much respected.

On 11th, in Gregg township, Mrs. Mary Smith, a pensioner of the war of 1812. She was the widow of Daniel Smith, who served in the war of 1812. Her age was about 85 years.

On 14, in Gregg twp., Mr. Michael Decker, aged about 83 years.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1.20
Wheat No 2 $1,20
Rye, 70c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .38c
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 35c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $4 50
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Potatoes ber bu. 25c
Butter, 18c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1.00 bottles or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, by sending three-cent stamp.

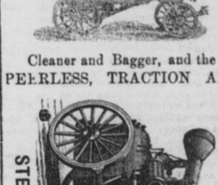
WORMS, WORMS, WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, chosing and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24Jly

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

GEISER'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING

Grain Separator,



Cleaner and Bagger, and the PEERLESS, TRACTION AND

STEAM ENGINES, DOMESTIC

Manufactured only by GEISER MANUFACTURING Co., Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa. The world challenged for good work. Grain saving, Light and Smooth Running, cleaning perfectly in all kinds of grain—wet or dry. Also the

NOVELTY HAY & GRAIN RAKE

the Best Rake out. Manufactured by S. & G. HAUCK, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

J. A. Fleming, Agt., 18mar3m CENTRE HALL, PA.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

The Sun will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31, will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people

As a newspaper, The Sun believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read The Sun; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, The Sun believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest, it is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And The Sun makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which The Sun will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be once in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country; the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant and incolent Administration intrenched at Washington. The Sun did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now plotting to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions. The Sun will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

Thus with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in most things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, The Sun is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month or $6.40 a year or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty six columns the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, a postage paid.

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FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Leap Year Proposal.

Pray, gentle being, give me heed,
As kneeling humbly at thy side,
With lascerated heart I plead
That thou'lt become my blushing bride.
I long—I wildly long to press
Thee to my heart, yet stand abash—
I pine to print a fond caress
Upon thy meek and mild mustache.

Why, tell me why thine eyelids drop
And turn away so pettishly,
And why with fierce, tumultuous flop
Thy bosom heaves coquettishly?
I know that thou art young and fair
As tiny buds in early spring—
But thou shalt be my constant care,
Thou frail and fragile little thing.

I'll sew thy shirts and darn thy hose,
Thy victuals cook, thy fires will light—
I'll grease thy gracious Grecian nose
Each snowy, croupy, wintry night.
So, surely, thou'lt not tell me nay
And bid me dying quit thy side—
Brace up, pull down thy vest and say
That thou wilt be my blushing bride.
—*Kansas City Times.*

Fashion Notes.

Short shoulder capes of material resembling the dress or harmonizing with it are talked about as a feature of walking suits.

In both evening and walking dresses any and every combination of colors and materials that does not conflict with artistic requirements is admissible. Black or iridescent beads and appliques of silk and velvet are largely employed upon silk, satin and cashmere fabrics.

The close-fitting bonnet is prominent among a variety of fashionable shapes. Turbans are popular for young ladies. Instead of fancy plumage, flowers appear upon latest bonnets. Just at present the sunflower is much employed, and large clusters of roses and peonies in rich but subdued colors are in favor.

Laces for neckwear consist almost entirely of the popular Breton and Langeedoc, and cream tints and ecru or deep yellow are shades much admired. The fichu has usually a narrow center of mull or net edged on both sides with full ruffles of lace. It is drawn up closely about the neck and takes the place of collar and bow. It may be fastened in front with a pretty oblong pin or small bows of ribbon. Spanish lace is most fashionable for veils, scarfs and the like.

Purple in all its shades, from the darkest violet to the palest lilac, stands in the front rank this spring. Among them the newest and most fashionable is the heliotrope, a reddish shade, which is exactly that of the heliotrope blossom when full blown. Other purples are in grayish-red tints, suggesting raspberry cream.

Most of the new spring dresses are made with a basque bodice and double skirt. The panier arrangement does not seem to be gaining much ground; some dresses are trimmed about the hips, but in a very loose manner. At the back the skirt is always draped up more or less, but lower than was formerly the case. If there be but a single skirt, it is trimmed en tablier in front, with panels at the sides and some sort of tournure and drapery at the back. Combinations of two materials, one plain, one figured, are still very fashionable; indeed, very few spring costumes are made of but one fabric, and in many of them there are as many as three or four.

A great many plain skirts are seen of corduroy or velvet for walking dresses. Over these the overskirt is simply draped and is generally of light cloth or camel's hair, finished with machine stitching on the edges.

News and Notes for Women.

A recent evening toilette in New York was decked with thirty birds.

Adelina Patti gets seven dollars a minute in opera.

Women convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary are dressed in pantaloons.

Donna Francesca, Garibaldi's new wife, was the nurse of his grandchildren.

A blind girl has outranked all her seeing competitors in the Portland, Me., high school.

Mead, the sculptor's wife, is a beautiful Italian lady with whom he could not at first talk.

Mrs. Southworth says she began to write from necessity, and continued from the love of it.

Mrs. Alex. Agassiz pays from her own pocket the most of the expenses of the Harvard museum of zoology.

A New York engraver got out cards in these words: "Mr. and Mrs. —— request your presents at the marriage of their daughter."

Miss Charlotte A. Scott, of Girton college, Cambridge, daughter of Rev. Principal Scott, of Lancashire Independent college, has obtained the position of "equal to the eighth wrangler" in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge. The highest place hitherto won by any lady has been among the senior optimes —*i. e.*, second class. Miss Scott's achievement is the most remarkable on record in the annals of female education in England.

The Lesson of the Bath.

One of the most valuable discoveries made by Archimedes, the famous scholar of Syracuse, in Sicily, relates to the weight of bodies immersed in water. Hiero, King of Syracuse, had given a lump of gold to be made into a crown, and when it came back he suspected that the workmen had kept back some of the gold, and had made up the weight by adding more than the right quantity of silver; but he had no means of proving this, because they had made it weigh as much as the gold which had been sent. Archimedes, puzzling over this problem, went to his bath. As he stepped in he saw the water, which his body displaced, rise to a higher level in the bath, and to the astonishment of his servants he sprang out of the water, and ran home through the streets of Syracuse almost naked, crying, "*Eureka! Eureka!*" ("I have found it! I have found it!")

What had he found? He had discovered that any solid body put into a vessel of water displaces a quantity of water equal to its own bulk, and therefore that equal weights of two substances, one light and bulky, and the other heavy and small, will displace different quantities of water. This discovery enabled him to solve his problem. He procured one lump of gold and another of silver, each weighing exactly the same as the crown. Of course the lumps were not the same size, because silver is lighter than gold, and so it takes more of it to make up the same weight. He first put the gold into a basin of water, and marked on the side of the vessel the height to which the water rose.

Next, taking out the gold, he put in the silver, which, though it weighed the same, yet, being larger, made the water rise higher; and this height he also marked. Lastly, he took out the silver and put in the crown. Now if the crown had been pure gold, the water would have risen only up to the mark of the gold, but it rose higher, and stood between the gold and silver marks, showing that silver had been mixed with it, making it more bulky; and by calculating how much was displaced, Archimedes could estimate roughly how much silver had been added. This was the first attempt to measure the specific gravity of different substances; that is, the weight of any particular substance compared to an equal bulk of some other substance taken as a standard. In weighing solids or liquids, water is the usual standard.—*Harper's Young People.*

Going to Siberia.

The czar of all the Russias has an immense, cold country where he sends his criminals, and he punishes for very slight offenses, so he has many people to send. These convicts leave St. Petersburg at night, the men having their hands chained behind them, and wearing leg-chains of four pounds weight all the way. The women go in gangs by themselves, wearing black cloaks with hoods. The men who conduct them to this desolate land are mounted on horses, and have long whips which they use for the least provocation. Once there, they work year after year in the mines, never seeing the light of day. They sleep in recesses hewn out of the rocks, into which they creep on their hands and knees. They work Sunday the same as any other day. No man who has worked in the mines is ever allowed to return home. When he has lost the use of his limbs, which happens in a few years, he is hauled up to die in the poorhouse.

A Mining Expert's Terrible Experience.

Nearly a week since Louis Blanding, one of the best known mining experts on the coast, passed through this city on his way from San Francisco to examine the Santa Anita quartz mine, which is situated near Washington, twenty-one miles above here. Day before yesterday he returned here, having accomplished his object. His experiences on the trip were of an interesting nature, and it is by mere chance that he was enabled to live and relate them. After a tedious journey through the snow he reached the home of one of the owners of the claim, and together they forced their way for three miles further to the mine. Lighting candles they entered the tunnel, which has been pushed toward the heart of the mountain a distance of 130 feet. Twenty-five feet from the head of it they came to a winze fifty-six feet deep. Over this winze is a windlass. Mr. Blanding examined it carefully, and observing no weak spots in its construction, had his companion let him to the bottom. He inspected the ledge, made measurements, secured a sack of specimens, and, putting one foot in the bight of the rope, shouted to the man above to hoist away. After ascending thirty feet he ceased to rise.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"The windlass is broken," was the reply.

"Fix it and hoist away."

"I can't. The support at one side is broken down. One end of the drum has dropped to the ground. My shoulder is under it, and if I stir the whole thing will give way," was the startling reply that came back. The candle at the top had been extinguished. Mr. Blanding recognized the urgency of having a cool head in such an emergency, and told the other party to take things easy. He dropped the candlestick, sack of specimens and the hammer to the bottom of the winze. Then bracing one of his shoulders against one side of the hole and his feet against the other, worked his way up inch by inch, the owner taking in the slack of the rope with one hand. Thus he ascended ten feet. Then the sides of the winze grew so far apart that this plan could no longer be pursued. There was but one salvation. The remaining ten feet must be climbed "hand over hand." Releasing his feet from the knot, he put the idea into practice. Exhausted by his previous efforts in walking to the mine and exploring it, it seemed to him he had climbed a mile, and stopping to rest, found by the voice that he had yet five feet to go. With another superhuman effort, another start was made. After what seemed an age, one of his hands struck the edge of the covering on one side of the mouth. His body and limbs were suffering the agonies of cramps and soreness, and his brain began to reel. All sorts of frightful phantoms filled his mind. With a final effort he reached up and found he could get the ends of one hand's fingers over the edge of a board that answered for part of the covering With the despair of a man who faces a fearful death and knows it, he let go the rope altogether, and raising the other hand obtained a precarious hold. His body swung back and forth over the dark abyss an instant, and he felt that his hands were losing their hold, he cried, "Save me quick, I am going!"

Just then his companion, who is a man of great strength, dropped the end of the drum, and grasping his coat collar, drew him out on the floor of the tunnel.

The mining expert was utterly prostrated as his rescue was effected. He was carried out of the tunnel, his clothes wet with perspiration, and laid in the snow. When partially recovered he was assisted to a house three miles away. His whole frame was so racked with the physical and mental torture, that for several hours he had no use of some of his limbs. Two days after he returned to the mine and with an iron bar broke the windlass into 1,000 pieces, then fished the sack of specimens out of the winze. During a whole lifetime of mining adventures in some of the deepest claims of the world, he says he has never been so near the door of death a he was at the Santa Anita, and he hope never to pass through the like again.—*Nevada Transcript.*

A Story About a Horse.

Mr. Joseph Quigg and his horse Billy serve a milk route in this city for the Borden Condensed Milk company. Mr. Quigg has been on the route over eleven years, and Billy no more than three. Many customers take milk twice or three times a week. They are intermingled with those who receive it every day. While Mr. Quigg is serving a customer Billy passes on to the residence of the next patron, crossing the street whenever the schedule requires. He seems to do this as a favor to his partner. Not long ago Mr. Quigg lost his reckoning on a customer in Macdougal street. He ordered the horse to stop at the door on Tuesday. The animal paid no attention to the order, knowing that Wednesday was the regular day for serving the family. Mr. Quigg yanked Billy by the check rein, and forced him to stop. The man of the house came out and remarked that it was not his usual day for receiving his supply, but as the measure was filled and the milk was ready for delivery he would take it, and Mr. Quigg might pass him by on the following morning.

On Wednesday morning Billy marched up to the house and stopped. His friend Joseph followed along the sidewalk and ordered him on. The horse refused to obey the order, tossing his head in a manner that indicated that he thought his friend was laboring under a mistake. Thereupon Mr. Quigg sprang into the wagon, and was forced to severely lash Billy. Before the horse started the head of the family interfered, and protested against the cruel treatment of the dumb animal. Mr. Quigg told him to attend to his own business. The gentleman did so by visiting the office of the company and entering a complaint. The result was that Billy got the better of his friend Joseph, for Mr. Quigg was discharged and the horse was retained in the service of the company.

The matter was set right some weeks afterward, and Mr. Quigg was again employed. The two friends got along quite smoothly for some time, when the horse again got Joseph into trouble. He was crossing Charlton street, while Mr. Quigg was serving a customer behind him. On nearing a livery stable a wagon approached the horse from an opposite direction. Its occupant wanted Billy to pass him on the left, so as to give him an opportunity to drive into the stable. Billy, however, insisted on passing to the right, as the law directs. A collision occurred, and the livery stable wagon was broken. The owners complained to the company. Mr. Quigg's explanation, however, coupled with Billy's well-known disposition, convinced the superintendent that Joseph was not to blame, and he retains his situation. In both cases the friendship of the horse was nearly fatal to the interests of the man. Since that time, however, the friends have served the route and themselves faithfully. Mr. Quigg implicitly trusts to the memory of Billy, and Joe and Bill may be seen walking up Charlton street any forenoon, Sundays excepted, as happy as May flies.—*New York Sun.*

The Stupid Boy.

Never set a boy down for stupid because he does not make a figure at school. Many of the most celebrated men who have ever lived have been set down by some conventional pedagogue as donkeys. One of the greatest astronomers of the age was restored to his father by the village schoolmaster, with these encouraging words: "There's no use paying good money for his education. All he wants to do is to lie on the grass on his back and stare at the sky. I'm afraid his mind is wrong." Scientific men have often been flogged for falling into brown studies over their books, and many an artist of the future has come to present grief for drawing all over his copy book and surreptitiously painting the pictures of his geography. Your genius, unless musical, seldom proves himself one in his childhood, and your smug and self-sufficient piece of precocity, who takes all the medals, and is the show scholar of the school, often ends by showing no talent for anything beyond a yard stick. Sir Walter Scott was called stupid as a child, and it was not considered to his credit that he was fond of "stirring trash" as ballads, and could learn them by heart at any time.

Many a man who has been a negligent husband decorates his dead wife's grave with flowers. Why not take the bouquets home beforehand?

"The Dorr Rebellion."

So far as we have observed no one has, in these "piping times of peace," recalled the fact that in 1849 there was a "rebellion" in the little State of Rhode Island, which was of altogether greater magnitude, and came nearer resulting in bloodshed, than the recent trouble in Maine. It was what was known as the "Dorr Rebellion," growing out of efforts to substitute a constitution for the old charter granted by Charles II. What was called a "People's Convention," in 1841, framed a constitution, which was submitted to the people and defeated. The action of the convention was by the assembly deemed wholly irregular and unlawful, and no official notice was taken of it. But the friends of the constitution claimed that it was ratified by the people, and proceeded to elect Thomas W. Dorr governor of the State, and organize a legislature.

The same year the assembly ordered a convention which prepared a constitution that was also rejected by the people, who voted on it in March, 1842, but the assembly and regular State government were elected. This gave the State two deliberative bodies, as was the case in Maine. The State was in an uproar for weeks. The newspapers discussed the situation; public meetings were held, and the excitement ran high. Dorr and his followers were denounced, and the proper means were adopted to "squelch" the usurper; but he had such a following that he thought himself strong and powerful enough not only to defy the State authorities, but to maintain an aggressive movement. He, therefore, May 3, 1842, attempted to organize a State government at Providence, and seize the reins of power.

He was resisted, and finding himself confronted by a superior force, left the city with his followers and fled to Chepachet, in the same county as Providence, and there fortified, and by every outward show gave it to be understood he was going to fight for his cause. He had at one time over 1,000 men under his command. Within his fortifications he had five field pieces, muskets, rifles and pikes. The excitement at this time was great, not only in Rhode Island, but all over New England. In parts of Massachusetts (particularly in that bordering on Rhode Island) there was as much feeling as at the scene of military operations, and recruits for Dorr went from the State; one squad of eight or ten men was captured by the State's force, and made prisoners, or sent back home.

The city of Providence was alive with excitement, and the strictest guards were established. The citizens were asked not to be abroad after dark, and regular military rule was maintained. The governor called into the field about 3,000 men, and with a proper force proceeded to move upon Governor Dorr's works. In the meantime that official's influence over his followers began to weaken, and desertions followed. Had he been so inclined, he could not have been entirely deserted; but it was not in the nature of things that such an organization as he had set up should be allowed to exist while the assembly was alive.

On the twenty-eighth of June, the State troops marched toward the Chepachet stronghold, as they went gobbling up deserters and friends of the governor. But Dorr was not prepared for resistance; and before the advancing force reached his position, without firing a gun, he left, followed by but a few of his friends.

This ended the rebellion. Dorr went to Connecticut; afterward to New Hampshire. A reward of $4,000 was offered for his return, but we do not recall any one ever made effort to send him back. In a short time he returned to Providence and gave himself up, was tried for treason, and sentenced to the State prison for life. In 1847, however, he was pardoned, and in 1853 the legislature restored him to his civil rights, and ordered the record of his sentence to be expunged.—*Lowell (Mass.) Mail.*

Saturday Night in a Kansas Cattle Town.

The dullness which had so weighed upon us through the long, uneventful afternoon was but a lull, we soon learned, and long previous to midnight, with the first approach of darkness, the lethargic town rubbed its eyes, so to speak, and leaped to its feet—and in a twinkling (it seemed like an incantation, Eastman said), Grand avenue was a carnival of light and motion and music. The broad board sidewalks were crowded with promenaders; smiling groups passed in and out of the drinking saloons and gambling places; in every quarter glasses clinked and dice rattled (is there another sound in the world like that of shaken dice?); violins, flutes and cornets sent out eager, inviting strains of waltz and polka from a score or more establishments, and a brass band was playing patriotic airs in front of the theater. Where, oddly enough, the crude morality of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" was about to be presented, "with the full strength of the company in the cast." Everywhere the cow-boys made themselves manifest, clad now in the soiled and dingy jeans of the trail, then in a suit of many buttoned corduroy, and again in ambitious of broadcloth, silk hat, gloves, cane, and sometimes a clerical white necktie. And nearly here also stared and shone the Lone Star of Texas—for the cow-boy, wherever he may wander, never forgets to be a Texan, and never spends his money or lends his presence to a concern that does not in some way recognize the emblem of his native State; so you will see in towns like New Sharon a general pandering to this sentiment, and lone stars abound of all sizes and hues, from the big disfiguring white one painted on the hotel front down to the little pink one stitched in silk on the cow-boy's shilling handkerchief. Barring these numerous stars, the rich lights, and the music, we missed sight of any special efforts to beguile or entrap passers-by—perhaps because we were not looking for such, but colored posters some hours a sound to reveal the spirit of coiled and utter vileness which the cheerful outside s well belied. It was, in the main, much the kind of scene one would be apt to conjecture for an Oriental holiday. But as the night sped on the festivities deepened, and the jovial aspect of the picture began to be touched and tinted with a subtle, rebuking something, which gradually disclosed the passion, the crime, the depravity, that really vivified and swayed it all and made it infernal. The saloons became clamorous with profanity and ribald songs and laughter. There were no longer any promenaders on the sidewalks, save once in a while a single bleared and staggering fellow, with a difficulty in his clumsy lips over some such thing as "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Doors were stealthily closed, window shutters slammed to with angry creaks. And at length, as we looked and listened, the sharp, significant report of a pistol, with a shriek behind it, was borne toward us from a turbulent dancing hall to certify its tale of combat and probable homicide, and to be succeeded by a close but brief halt in the noisy quadrille—presumably for the removal of the victim.—*Henry King, in Scribner*

Diseased Milk.

Several medical men of prominence, both here and in England, have lately maintained that tuberculosis is often imparted to human subjects by milk from diseased cows, and Prof. Otto Bollinger, of the Munich university, one of the highest authorities in Germany, has sustained their position in a paper recently read in that city. He said that repeated experiments show that the milk of tuberculous beasts has a very decided, contagious influence, and reproduces the disease in various animals, and that its noxious properties cannot be expelled even by boiling. While the tuberculosis of man is not completely identical with that of the cow, it is exactly similar; hence, there is constant danger to any community where milk is freely used. The professor enjoins upon farmers the necessity of taking the strictest care of their stock, and upon people generally the greatest care as to the quality of milk they use. Rigid measures should be adopted everywhere to exclude diseased cattle from dairies. This has been done in the associated dairy established recently in Munich, and will have, it is believed, excellent hygienic effect. All cows are there kept under the closest medical supervision, and at the slightest symptom of tuberculosis are immediately removed. It is estimated that nearly ten per cent of the cows kept in towns are more or less diseased—a proportion which must be much increased in New York, where, in all probability, more unwholesome milk is sold than in any city on the globe. If the tuberculosis theory be true, it is singular that one-half of our population has not unsound lungs.

Deafness in Children.

The ear is subject to affections that impair its functions at the earliest period of life; indeed, it is frequently found to be defective at birth. Children are exposed to influences from which they seldom entirely escape without more or less aural disease. Such are the consequences of colds, which, when of long continuance, are productive of enlarged tonsils, chronic catarrh of the mouth, throat and nose, the resulting symptomatic deafness in some instances being so great that instruction is impossible, and the child is unable to learn to talk. It is then a deaf mute.

The fact should not be lost sight of that at this early period of existence the function of hearing is crude, and requires gradual cultivation for its development, and that any deafness should be promptly met. Thus the hearing of children ought to be often tested, and although accurate results may be difficult of obtainment, the knowledge gained is advantageous.

Should an infant escape all other causes of aural disease it encounters at the seventh month a physiological process in development that is frequently the source of great irritation in the mouth, and of sympathetic irritation in the ears. I refer to the cutting of the teeth, which usually begins at this age. That this period is fraught with special danger to the organ of hearing is well recognized by both mothers and nurses, who have long considered teething as in one way connected with earache. Every one of the first twenty teeth in perforating the gum is liable to be thus heralded. Fortunate, therefore, is the child who has passed its second year, the period at which first dentition is concluded, without having experienced aural irritation.

These first teeth, however, are subject to premature decay, as well as a natural absorption of their roots, before the second dentition begins. From this cause sympathetic aural trouble often arises, and frequently continues while the second teeth are cutting.

About the sixth year, as stated, the second or permanent teeth begin to make their appearance, and at the thirteenth year they have all been cut, with the exception of the wisdom-teeth. These second teeth are promoters of even more disturbance in the ears than the first; the earaches and discharges are more persistent, the complications in general more grave. Subsequent to this period there is a cessation of dental irritation, although established discharges from the ears are liable to continue on indefinitely.

The foregoing remarks will serve to draw attention to the liability existing in youth to frequently recurring attacks of earache, each one of which leaves the conductive mechanism in a worse condition than before, repeated invasions finally leaving behind irreparable injury. In these cases, even when comparatively unimportant as respects pain, competent advice cannot be too early obtained, for the longer they are neglected the less amenable to treatment they become.

Certain diseases of childhood very frequently affect the ears; such are scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, whooping-cough, and mumps. During the attacks of these diseases, and even when convalescence has been established, although earache may be absent, occasional examinations of the ears should be made, in order that, if affected, they may receive early attention. Deafness following an attack of mumps is a symptom usually an early symptom of most aural affections; but, on the contrary, in some instances very considerable impairment of the drum cavity and its contained mechanism exists without any perceptible impairment of hearing.

It is believed that a very small percentage of the adult population possess normal hearing, which fact greatly depends on the neglect in childhood to which allusion has above been made.—*Dr. Samuel Sexton, in Harper.*

Divers Among the Dead.

When to the silence and loneliness of ocean or river depths are added the blackness of darkness and the dread presence of death, the diver must needs have courage who boldly descends. In the operations at the Tay bridge, the less experienced divers were by some suspected of succumbing to the terrors of the situation. Yet there were many human bodies there they were imprisoned in a double prison of carriages and cage-like girders. It was impossible for any diver quickly to clutch at the body, and, ere he had time to think of his ghastly work, to procure by signal the instant withdrawal of himself and solemn burden to the surface. The world loves to read of deliberate fate handling of the dead in the dark and silent deep, and few who suspected the divers from shrinking from this task felt brave enough themselves to blame them seriously for it. The suspicion after all had probably but small foundation; at least two of the divers strongly declared that no "eerie feeling" would prevent them finding their duty, and said that if necessary they would be glad to bring up the dead even in their arms. Still, the very way in which these men talk of this subject seems to show that below water they cannot face the dead with the callousness of men who are brought into contact with bodies on shore; that, in fact, they have to reason with themselves against a natural timidity. "My duty," said one of the Tay, "is to the living. When I go down to find the dead I feel that I am going down to do what I can for the people they belong to, and that it is not the dead I have to be frightened of. I think of the friends to whom the bodies are to be restored, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to give them their only satisfaction." If death and darkness do inspire timidity even in these hardy men, it is sometimes more difficult for the diver to go among the dead in the light of day. "The horrible conceit of death and night" is matched by the reality, as seen, for example, by the divers of the Princess Alice, when they met the cold stare of the group of cabin passengers who had clung together in agony as the ship went down; or as experienced by certain divers who refused to recover wrecked treasure at the Faroe islands, because they saw dead sailors in the rigging and could not bear the sight.—*London News.*

A London Waiter's Trick.

The London correspondent of the *American Register*, published in Paris, writes: A friend of mine who had been going the rounds of London restaurants, and writing on waiters, says he met in the city a "calculating waiter." My friend had partaken of a moderate lunch—and on demanding what was to pay the waiter reckoned it thus. "Pay, sir—yes, sir. Meat, 10d., sir; bread, 2d.; potatoes, 2d.; cauliflower, 3d.—1s. 10d.; glass of sherry, sir, 2s. 6d.; celery, 1d.; coffee, 4d.—3s. 2d.; attendance, 2d., sir—three and four, sir." "Remember," said my friend, "this was said in a gallop which scarcely enabled me to hear more than a few of the syllables of the words he was pronouncing, and had I not engaged my mental faculties in an arithmetical computation prior to his arrival at the table, I should have most assuredly given him the sum he asked, and retired the possessor of 8d. less than belonged to me. He was by no means abashed when, without a word, I handed him precisely the sum he should have charged, but took it without moving a muscle of his countenance, merely ejaculating, as I put on my hat, "You will please remember the waiter, sir."

A Shiner's Raise.

A stranger loaded down with a big satchel halted at the postoffice corner yesterday to have his boots shined, and when the job had been completed he felt for a nickel with the remark: "I suppose that five cents pays the bill?"

"Not much!" replied the shiner. "That used to be the figure, but it is seven cents now."

"Don't try to cheat me, boy! Five cents is the regular price here, and I know it!"

"See here, mister," said the shiner, as he packed his brushes away, "do you read the papers?"

"Of course I do."

"And don't you know that white paper has gone up fifty per cent?"

"Yes, I've read that it had."

"Well, how d'ye 'spose we kin black butes at five cents any more? The figger is seven, and if we can't bust the monopoly we'll have to raise on that."

The man came down with seven cents, but very slowly and thoughtfully, as if he couldn't exactly understand all about it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

The destruction by fire of two large buildings in Seventh avenue, New York, devoted to manufacturing purposes, caused an estimated loss of $200,000.

A dinner, given in New York to M. de Lesseps, projector of the Panama canal, was attended by many leading representatives of different professions.

Alfred P. Goodell, a young New York dentist, while practicing on a gymnasium fell from a "horizontal bar" and broke his neck.

At the band tournament to be held in Madison Square garden, New York, next June, it is expected that at least 100 bands will participate. Over $10,000 will be given in prizes.

Henry Pepper, law partner of United States Senator Bayard, and a leading member of the Delaware bar, died a few days ago at Wilmington.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, author and composer of "Pinafore," have sailed from New York for England.

The striking instance of a complaisant husband deliberately taking his own life in order to secure greater happiness for his wife, occurred at Passaic, N. J., a few days ago. W. C. C. Bruning, proprietor of a harness shop in that city, committed suicide by taking laudanum, and left a letter stating that he had killed himself out of love for his wife, from whom he had separated after learning that she was not divorced from and was corresponding with a former husband.

The New York coffee-house company—the object of which is to establish coffee-houses for working people as a counter-attraction to saloons and beer gardens—has been organized in the metropolis. Arrangements have been made to test the plan immediately.

Waring Schooley, aged fourteen years, was found on the outskirts of Pittston, Pa., dead, and probably fatally wounded. He was carried to his home, where his mother, seeing his lifeless form, fell dead.

A four-year-old girl in New York had her nose bitten off by a baboon that had escaped from a museum. The animal was killed after a lively chase.

New York is to be the scene of another six-day "grand championship pedestrian contest" for the O'Leary belt. Among the contestants are Murphy, the present holder of the belt; Panchot, Harry Howard, John Dobler, James Henry, Peter McIntyre, Samuel Merritt and Fred Krohne. It is also expected that entries will be received from Hazael, "Blower" Brown and Day, the English walkers. The match will begin April 6.

Two men were killed at Shartliffe's iron ore bed near Watertown, N. Y., by the breaking of a bale to a skip in which they were being raised. The skip was nearly at the top of a 150-foot shaft when it broke; and men who were working at the bottom and several others were injured.

A new counterfeit $100 note has appeared on the Pittsburg (Pa.) National Bank of Commerce. John Allison, register, John C. New, treasurer; checked letter A, series 1875.

It is an imitation fiber paper, and is a very dangerous counterfeit.

Edmund Moran, a miner, James Henry, a boss, Joseph Andernott, laborer, and avid T. Watkins, miner, were killed by an explosion of gas in a mine at Nanticoke, Pa.

Dr. Samuel Hahn, a New York physician, died in that city a few days ago, and his body was taken to the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa., and cremated. This makes the sixth body cremated at the Washington furnace. The first was that of Baron Von Palm, on the sixth day of December, 1876. The others followed in this order: Mrs. Pitman, Cincinnati; Dr. Francis Julius Le Moyne, the founder of the crematory; Charles McCreary, New York, and Miss Dolly Hartman, of Allegheny City.

Western and Southern States.

The North Carolina Democratic State convention will meet in Raleigh on June 17.

The "Brick Pomeroy" wing of the Greenback party met in convention at St. Louis the other day, 212 delegates representing twenty-two States being in attendance. Mr. Preyer one of the speakers, stated that this wing of the party had now nearly 40,000 clubs in good working order, and claimed 2,0 0,000 voters.

Gilbert De La Matyr, of Indiana, has been nominated for re-election by the Greenback congressional convention of his district.

Three white and a colored man were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff while attempting to land at Caseyville, Ky.

Portions of the West have been visited by a terrific wind-storm which did considerable damage to property and caused several casualties. At New Lexington, Ohio, the whole west end of a new building belonging to the Cleveland rolling mill company was crushed in and a dozen workmen were buried beneath the ruins. The foreman was pulled out from the debris dead, and four other men were probably fatally injured, while five or six more received wounds more or less serious. Indianapolis several houses were unroofed and two or three persons badly hurt. At Toledo, Ohio, the engine-house of a brewery was crushed in by the fall of a chimney, and two men were killed outright and a third severely injured.

The first Presidential ticket in the field is that nominated by the St. Louis Greenback convention, which has put forward as its standard bearers Stephen B. Dillaye, of New Hampshire, for President, and B. J. Chamberlain, of Texas, for Vice-President. Six editors withdrew from the convention. A motion that the platform recently adopted by the Chicago Greenback convention be presented and that a conference with that body be had was lost. The convention adjourned to meet at Chicago, June 9.

A large crowd witnessed the hanging at Lebanon, Mo., of Joseph Core for the murder of George E. King. The murdered man had been charged by Core with setting fire to his wheat-stacks, but on trial had proved an alibi. Core still believed King guilty and shot him when he got a chance.

Theodore Thomas, the well-known musician, has had a difference with the Cincinnati college of music, and has tendered his resignation as director, which has been accepted.

W. H. Hays, who was appointed judge of the federal court of Kentucky early in September, 1879, to succeed the late Judge Bland Ballard, died suddenly of heart disease in Louisville, aged fifty-nine years.

The wholesale dry goods house of Auresbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co., the largest building and occupied by the heaviest firm in St. Paul, Minn., has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of nearly one million dollars.

Charles Neberge died in Chicago a few days ago, suffering terribly from hydrophobia—a dog having bitten him two weeks previous.

The Iron mine, at Leadville, Col., has been sold to New York parties for $7,000,000.

St. Louis now claims a population of over 500,000.

The Virginia house of delegates has refused, by a vote of 70 to 20, to repeal that section of the criminal code which makes the intermarriage of white and colored persons punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

At Delaware, Ohio, a three-year-old daughter of George Bell was fatally shot by her cousin, Daisy Price, aged eight years, during a struggle between the children for possession of a toy revolver.

From Washington.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Susan R. Johnson to be postmistress at Cheyenne City, Wyoming

The President has withdrawn the nomination of P. B. S. Pinchback for naval officer of the port of New Orleans.

The Smithsonian institute has received from Prof. Foerster, of Berlin, the announcement of the discovery by Palisa of a planet of the twelfth magnitude.

Some fourteen hundred men, women and children have been furloughed from the government printing office because the appropriation is exhausted.

The formal agreement signed by the chiefs and head men of the Ute nation, fifteen in number, and by Secretary Schurz, provides on the part of the Indians that they will procure the surrender to the United States for trial and punishment, if found guilty, of those members of their nation, not yet in the custody of the government, who were implicated in the murder of Agent Meeker and his employees, and in case they do not themselves succeed in apprehending the parties presumably guilty, they will not in any manner obstruct, but faithfully aid, any officers of the United States directed to arrest the Indians charged with this crime. The Indians promise the cession to the United States of all the territory at present Ute reservation in Colorado—one-quarter section (160 acres) of agricultural land and a like quantity of grazing land to each head of a family, and one-half this quantity to each person, being set apart for the settlement of the Indians.

The House select committee on the interoceanic canal unanimously resolved to report a resolution declaring that "it is the interest and right of the United States to have the possession, direction, control and government of any canal, railroad or other artificial communication to be constructed across the isthmus connecting the American continents, for the transfer of vessels and cargoes from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean, whether the same be built or constructed at Panama, Nicaragua or Darien; and in view of the magnitude of this interest, it is the duty of the United States to insist that if built, and by whomsoever the same may be commenced prosecuted or completed, and whatever the nationality of its corporators or the source of their capital, that the interest of the United States, and their right to possess and control the same, will be asserted and maintained, whenever in their opinion it becomes necessary."

The Count de Lesseps has given his views on the subject of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama to the canal committee of the House. The French engineer claims that his scheme for a canal is the best and most feasible.

Foreign News.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the Czar of Russia to the throne was celebrated in St. Petersburg by military parades, priestly processions and a general turn-out of the people in honor of their ruler. The czar appeared for twenty minutes on a balcony of the Winter palace, saluting the multitude, and then drove in an open carriage through the crowded streets.

General Melikoff, the new military ruler at St. Petersburg, while alighting from a carriage in front of his residence was fired upon but not hit by a young man. The would-be assassin was seized as he was trying to fire a second shot, and claimed to be a student.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, England, 10,000 cotton weavers struck work in consequence of the refusal of their employers to grant an advance of five per cent. in their wages, which advance the spinners recently obtained.

A leading Paris newspaper asserts that France has entered into negotiations with the United States and England with a view of terminating the war between Chili and Peru.

A dispatch from Castlebar, Ireland, states that a large number of the populace near Balla, Mayo county, entered the house of a man who was about taking possession of the farm of an evicted widow, and compelled him to enter a coffin which they brought with them and swear to abandon his intention. Being seriously frightened the would-be tenant took the required oath and the people departed without doing him any further violence.

A Mr. Grissell was brought to the bar of the British house of commons, when he read a most humble apology for alleging that he could bribe a parliamentary committee. Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, amidst cheers, moved his committal to Newgate prison, and the motion was adopted without debate or division. He is to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the house of commons.

At Geneva, Switzerland, during May and June, an international exhibition of clocks and watches, and of all machines, implements and utensils relating to clock-making will be held.

A rush of emigrants for America has set in at Queenstown, Ireland.

The punishment meted out to Vladetsky, the would-be assassin of General Melikoff, St. Petersburg's military ruler, was swift and sure. On the day after the attempt to shoot Melikoff the prisoner was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death; and on the succeeding day he was hanged. Seven persons in the crowd surrounding the scaffold were arrested for making threatening remarks.

By a boiler explosion in Glasgow, Scotland, six persons were instantly killed and thirty severely injured.

Arica, an important sea port town of Peru, has been attacked and bombarded by the Chilian fleet.

Heartrending accounts have been received from Armenia. Fifty-two persons have already died from starvation in Van alone. Thousands are endeavoring to emigrate to the neighboring Persian provinces, but the roads are covered deep with snow, and many have perished on the journey.

M. Daubourg, a French engineer, claims that he has devised a means of transporting large vessels over isthmuses, however steep, and an experiment is shortly to be made by lifting a ship of 2,000 tons from the river Seine and taking it on rails to another point on the river.

Another large fire has taken place at Tokio, Japan. Twenty-five hundred houses were destroyed.

Three hundred more amnestied Communists have arrived in France from her penal colonies.

Ten persons were wounded by the bursting of a gun on board the Italian iron-clad Duelio.

Four Turkish villages have been put to the flames by a Russian officer.

The Duchess of Marlborough, writing to the lord mayor of London, says that the distress in Ireland is not yet diminishing, continues to be general, and in some places is increasing.

The bark Eblana, from Wales, was wrecked in the Bay of Fundy, five miles from St. John, N. B., and out of the sixteen persons on board seven, including a woman and child, were drowned.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A message from the President was received inviting the attention of Congress to the subject of the unsettled claims of Spanish inhabitants of East Florida, the settlement of which was provided for by the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain. The tribunal established under this treaty by act of Congress in 1833 allowed five per cent. interest on such claims as they acted favorably on, but the then secretary of the treasury declined to pay this part of the awards made. Claims for which interest have often been made since, but the secretaries of the treasury have not overruled the decision of their predecessor.

Resolutions of the legislature of New York were presented asking appropriations for the better fortification of New York harbor.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Hoar, was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether any American citizens have been arrested or imprisoned for the exercise of their constitutional right to petition this body concerning a matter of grand public interest, namely, the title to a seat in this body of a Senator from the State of which they are citizens, with power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths." This is supposed to refer to the action of the Louisiana legislature in regard to the Kellogg case.

Mr. Logan spoke against Mr. Randolph's amendment to the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

The Senate passed the House bill to amend section 3,020 of the revised statutes in relation to allowing a drawback on firearms scales, balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, plows, cultivators, sewing machines, reapers and cans manufactured partly or material grown in the United States and exported.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Betty Taylor and Mrs. Knox Wood, daughter and granddaughter of Zachary Taylor.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of ship owners